The Bee.

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ARMSTRONG & CLARKE

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We are constantly reducing the PERCENTAGE OF MARGINS between the producer and consumer.

We Save our patrons from TEN to TWENTY per cent in living expenses.

LOOK AT QUOTATIONS.

Choice Roasted Rio Coffee, per lb	27
Fine Garden Growth Japan Tea, per lb	30
Formosa Oolong Tea, per lb	50
W S T B Blend Roasted Coffee, per lb	32
25 lbs Extra C Sugar, for	1 00
Choicest Maple Syrup, per gal	1 20
Fine Ponce Porto Rico Molasses, per gal	50
White Clover Honey, per lb	20
Baker's Premium Chocolate per lb	40
Bensdorp's Cocoa, per ¼ lb can	25
Michigan Cream Cheese, per lb	12
Gleason's Vermont Cream Cheese, per lb	16
Paragon Canadian Cheese, per jar	1 25
Highland Evaporated Cream, per can	18
Salmon Steak, per can	20
Dunbar's Shrimps, per can	25
Barton & Guestier's Olive Oil, qts	70
" " pts	38
French Mushrooms, per can	18
Montserrat Lime Juice, per bottle	40
Hire's Root Beer, per pkg	20
Bass Ale, Dog Head, per doz	2 20
" " White Label, per doz	2 20
Schumacher's Oat Meal, 6 lbs for	25
Schumacher's Rolled Avena, 5 lbs for	25
Guinness Stout, Dog Head, per doz	2 10
" " White Label, per doz	2 10
Imperial Granum, per pkg	60
Cashmere Bouquet Soap, per cake	21
Jewsbury & Brown's Tooth Paste, per jar	41
Pure Bay Rum, half pint bottles	50
Lubin's Imported Extracts, bulk, per oz	50
Caswell & Massey's No. 6 Cologne, 8 oz	1 00
Stolen Waters, per oz	35

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IMPERIAL GRANUM

The Great Medicinal Food.

Safe, Nourishing, Delicious, Pure Food, for Invalids, Convalescents and the Aged; for Nursing Mothers, Infants and Children.

Buy the Best and Pay the Least

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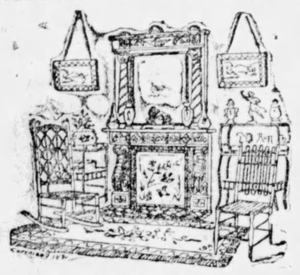

MANTELS

Which combine all the good qualities and all of the lesser ones are what we endeavor at all times to have. The designs are pretty, the material good, the finish most perfect, or less perfect, as the buyer may desire. By less perfect we mean less expensive. Some people do not want to pay as much as others. It's not every one who would buy a Mantel for $20, yet many would expect to pay more. You can choose which.

THE CONANT BROS' FURNITURE CO.,

Summit, Adams and Water Streets.

RECIPROCITY.

Mr. Blaine is right. We believe in reciprocity and practice it as far as possible with our customers.

Furniture, Carpets, Ranges, &c., sold on Installments at cash prices. Baby Carriages and Refrigerators $1 down and $1 per week. Goods delivered free anywhere in Toledo.

Honorable and square dealing every time. Ask your friends about us. Come in and examine our goods and learn our prices.

DRAPER & NUGENT.

NOW IS THE TIME

TO INVEST IN

Furniture! Carpets! and Stoves!

At prices never heard of before. Improve the time.

Cash or Easy Payments.

JOHNSON BROS

ST. CLAIR, PERRY AND SUMMIT STS.

One block from Monroe St.

DR. J. T. LAWLESS

Has removed his office and residence to

205 BROADWAY, COR. WESTERN AVE

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES of our own manufacture, at low prices; Wooden and Willow ware, Hammocks and Croquet Sets, Baskets of every variety, Rattan and Reed Rocking Chairs, Boys' Express Wagons, Velocipedes, etc., etc.

ELLSCOMB & CO., 510 & 512 SUMMIT

DROPS OF WATER

Spoilt Our Frescoing!

We must Redecorate and propose to sell all

WALL PAPER AT COST!

TO SAVE HANDLING.

Allen & Parkhurst.

IN THE BEE TO-DAY.

WEATHER.

Ohio forecast—Generally fair weather, slightly warmer; south winds.

Lower Michigan—Stationary temperature, with showers; south winds.

Local indications for the next 24 hours from 8 p. m.: Possible showers, slightly cooler; south winds.

LOCAL.

Interesting labor news.

Police court proceedings.

Theatrical news of interest.

K. of P. reception at Pythian castle.

Important meeting of natural gas trustees.

St. Louis the grip thief sent to the work house.

Marriage of Robert Villwock and Suzie Dizel.

Professional horse thief captured in Toledo.

Birthday party corner Ash and Erie streets.

The Toledo Medical college fall term opening.

The Northwestern Medical college to be reorganized.

A. B. Clark, of Findlay, bound over to the grand jury.

Clerks' excursion on City of Toledo Thursday night.

No mistake made by the clerk of Lucas county on equalization vote.

UNITED STATES.

Doings in Morenci.

W. C. T. U. conference.

Happenings in Fostoria.

Politics in Pennsylvania.

A strike on the Big Four road.

The country's four and a halfs.

Senator Morgan on political issues.

Interesting mention from Defiance.

Bold bank robbery in Pennsylvania.

Gov. Campbell and the campaign he will make.

Mrs. James Brown-Potter did not marry Kyrle.

Blaine about ready to return to Washington.

Americans fired on by Chilians while fishing.

FOREIGN.

Chilian cables repaired.

Latest news from Hayti.

Parnell's downfall was Ireland's deliverance.

THE MERRY WAR GOES ON.

Griffin, of Lucas, Gives the Ball Another Push.

It is Good, Gentlemen, that the Republican Brethren Should Dwell in Such Blissful Unity.

Columbus, O., July 22.—Hon. Charles P. Griffin, of Lucas, was in the city yesterday looking over the scenes of his former triumph and his later defeat for lieutenant-governor.

"Will you come back to the legislature?"

"Well," was his reply, "as to that I cannot say definitely. You see I have been so busy that I haven't had time to think about it, and then one is never absolutely certain about going to the legislature or into any office until the votes are counted."

"But will you be a candidate for re-election?"

"I have about made up my mind that I will; that is, I will be a candidate for renomination."

"And you will make it?"

"I know of no reason now why I should not."

"But the senatorship. How about that? Are you for John Sherman or Ferninst him?"

"When I was a candidate for lieutenant-governor one of Mr. Sherman's principal lieutenants came to me and asked if I was nominated and elected to that position whether I would use all my influence and the influence of the position to secure his re-election to the senate."

"And what did you say?"

"And I told him that I thought his question was not only a piece of great impertinence, but partook of the nature of a studied insult. 'Why,' I inquired of him, 'should independent and self-respecting men be catechised in any such an insolent manner by the friends of Mr. Sherman?'

"'The friends of Governor Foraker and Major McKinley are not asking any such questions, and why should the friends of Mr. Sherman be indulging in any such impertinence?'"

It will be remembered that Mr. Griffin was unexpectedly defeated for lieutenant-governor and that Senator Sherman's followers in the convention did the business for him.

"Did you see what Governor Foraker said about this matter?" inquired Mr. Griffin, opening the morning paper.

He then proceeded to read aloud and with great gusto the governor's caustic and cutting remarks.

"Governor Foraker seems to have struck the key-note," was suggested to Mr. Griffin.

"Struck the key-note? Well, I should say that he did. He voices the sentiments of a very large majority of the republicans of Ohio."

Struck a Rock.

London, July 22.—Information is received here that the British steamer Soudan from Bonny, on the west coast of Africa, and bound for Liverpool, struck a rock off Taboa, on the Portuguese coast on July 16, and foundered. The passengers, crew and mails were all saved and are on board the British steamer Sherbro, bound from the west coast for Liverpool.

Went Down.

London, July 22.—The German steamer Neko, bound from Hamburg for Port Stanley, collided with the British steamer Staincliffe in the English channel, north of the island of Ushant, and was so badly damaged that she sank.

AN AGE OF HORROR.

Terrible Story from the Mining Camps.

A Woman Confesses a Fearful Crime.

Aided by Two Men from the District

She Murdered Her Husband and Four Children.

With Fiendish Exactness She Wrote a Note Fixing the Crime on Her Husband and Placed It Where the Officers Found It.

Austin, Pa., July 22.—A startling story comes from one of the lumber camps at Kettle Creek, this county.

In April, 1889, the people of all this region were horrified by the news that Frank Hancock, a lumberman living at Blue Run, had murdered four of his children and committed suicide by hanging himself in his house.

The news was made known by Hancock's wife, who had been absent from home on the night of the tragedy.

Her story was that she had gone home and found the four children lying dead, some in the house and some in the yard. They had been stabbed and frightfully mutilated with a big butcher knife.

The oldest child was 11 years old. A fifth child, a babe, was asleep and uninjured at the side of one of its murdered sisters.

A note, apparently in the handwriting of her husband, was found in the house, in which he confessed the terrible crime, giving as his reason his desire to rid his wife of himself and the children because of her conduct.

After the coroner's inquest, at which it was found that Hancock had committed the horrible crime, Mrs. Hancock left Blue Run. She was soon heard of as an abandoned hanger-on of the lumber camps, living with this and that rough lumberman. It is not known what disposition she made of the babe.

A few days ago a messenger from the Kettle Creek camp went to Coudersport with the startling story that Mrs. Hancock had died in camp, and that before dying she had made a confession which not only acquitted her husband of the murder of the children and himself, but which declares that she herself and two of her paramours, whom she named, but whose names are not made public, murdered her husband and the children.

The confession is to the effect that she chloroformed her husband while he was asleep, and that the two men who were waiting for the signal, entered the house provided with a rope and were hanging Hancock when the oldest child awoke and made an outcry.

The mother herself seized a butcher knife and tried to frighten the child into silence, and failing, she stabbed it to death. The other four children, being awakened by the noise, were all, with the exception of the babe, butchered as the first had been to silence them.

The babe, being too young to be dangerous to the murderess, was not harmed. A note was written amid the ghastly surroundings, and placed in Hancock's pocket, as if written by himself, stating that he had committed the crime.

A man who lives in Austin came from Coudersport Monday and says the story, horrible as it is, is generally believed there.

Further developments are expected in a few days.

GETTING AT THE TRUTH.

Bardsley Had Many Thieving Lieutenants.

The General Expectation is that Prominent State Officials Will be Arrested.

Philadelphia, July 22.—The general expectation that some decided action will be taken by the state officials in reference to the disclosures made by the experts who investigated Bardsley's accounts, involving the state treasurer's office and Auditor General McCamant's official connection with the Bardsley frauds, is likely to be realized.

The governor has referred the report of the experts to the attorney general to take civil action to recover the stolen state funds, and to prosecute those who have in any way made themselves amenable to the criminal laws of the state. The arrest and prosecution of prominent state officers is likely to follow.

LET YOUR LICHT SHINE

And see to it that it shines from one of those Elegant New Lamps that

J. J. FREEMAN

is just putting on the market. Rich "Onyx and Gold," "First Empire," "Oxydized Silver," and and all the new finishes.

Magnificent Onyx Tables, Mirrors, Etc. If you wish to look at beautiful goods, at summer prices, come in and we

WILL CLOSE AT 6:30.

WILL HELP YOU.

A NEW ASSIGNMENT.

Fixing Up a Broken Philadelphia House.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 22.—The financial troubles of Sevill, Schofield, Son & Co., the great textile firm, have proven far more serious than at first supposed.

The appraisement of the firm's property is now made public, also the offer of Mr. Schofield to the creditors of 25 cents on the dollar, cash down, or 50 cents in unsecured notes at 6, 12, 18, 24 and 30 months.

The statement shows assets of $568,169, and liabilities of $920,354.

Owing to the large number of creditors and to the widely separated localities in which they reside, and the impracticability of securing a fully attended meeting, the above statement was made and distributed among the creditors.

A meeting of the largest creditors was held, at which considerable dissensions arose over the report, many contending that the amount of assets was too low. Finally it was decided to appoint a committee of five creditors to make a new appraisement, which was done in the latter part of last week. Yesterday Mr. Schofield made the above offer to settle with his creditors.

Several of the creditors express themselves satisfied to accept the cash proposition, while others think it is not enough. Further arrangements will be made in a few days.

Close on His Trail.

Sherbrooke, Que., July 22.—It is positively stated that Frank C. Almy, the Hanover murderer, left Sherbrooke on a Montreal-bound train yesterday morning. His stated destination was Richmond. The officers who are on his trail arrived here last night and expect to have their man within a few hours.

Charged with Murder.

Baltimore, July 22.—Nicolas Hoffman, whose evidence sent Wm. Blaney to the scaffold for the murder of his aunt and grandmother, is now under arrest himself charged with the murder of Peter Nagel. He pushed Nagel off a wharf yesterday morning and the man was drowned.

Death from Yellow Fever.

Pensacola, Fla., July 22.—Yellow fever has broken out among the crew of the British steamship Nigretia, which arrived here July 14, from Vera Cruz. One death, that of George Rowan, an engineer, of London, Eng., is reported.

STRIKE ON THE BIG FOUR.

A Local Affair that May Grow Larger.

Two Men Discharged With Disastrous Result—The Boys Want the Cincinnati Scale.

Springfield, O., July 22.—Switchmen in the Big Four yards, 38 in number quit work at 7 o'clock last night, and everything is tied up. Not a wheel is being turned.

Trouble has been brewing between the men and officials for some time on account of the small pay the former have been receiving, and a demand for Cincinnati scale of wages.

The men have been receiving the following pay: Day foremen, $2.40; helpers, $1.98; night foremen, $2.50; helpers, $2.04. Yesterday morning a committee consisting of Wm. Wentz, Mike Gerey and John Tuitt, waited upon Superintendent Ross and demanded the Cincinnati scale. It was refused, and shortly after, General Yardmaster J. H. Madin, under instructions from his superiors, discharged W. Gerey and George Knox.

Meetings of switchmen were held and the men were ordered out. The night men refused to go to work at 7 o'clock unless Gerey and Knox were reinstated. Yardmaster Madin, who came here Sunday, refused to do this and gave the men an hour to reconsider their action.

At the expiration of that time the engineers were sent to the shop. It is rumored that the Ohio Southern switchmen will be called out to assist the Big Four switchmen in obtaining the Cincinnati scale of wages.

Yardmaster Madin said that the two discharged men's work was not satisfactory and that all the men could return to work with the exception of the discharged men. Arrangements are being made to hold a conference with Superintendent Rose.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Chairman Andrews Discusses Quay's Interview and Other Matters.

Youngstown, O., July 22.—Chairman Andrews, of the Pennsylvania republican executive committee, passed through the city last night on his way to Titusville.

He said that the interview with Senator Quay was genuine, as the senator had expressed the same sentiments to him in a recent conversation.

Regarding the Dalzell-Robinson contest he said it was a friendly fight for a position of honor, and that he would not venture an opinion as to which would be successful. Continuing he said:

"The republicans in Pennsylvania are well organized for the coming campaign and harmony prevails along the entire line.

"No, sir, I will not be a candidate again for chairman. I was re-elected against my wishes and served because of the pressure that was brought to bear. Pennsylvania has many worthy republicans who can lead the party through to victory."

BOLD BANK ROBBERY.

A Slick Thief Abstracts Four Thousand Dollars.

He Failed to Take Two Packages Containing One Hundred Thousand in Cash.

Easton, Pa., July 22.—A daring robbery was committed in Easton national bank yesterday at noon by three men who secured $4,000 and made good their escape.

At the hour mentioned three men entered the bank and while two of them engaged the two clerks who were on duty in conversation, the third man managed to get to the vault from which he secured a package containing $4,000.

Near the package containing this money were two others, one containing $10,000 and the other $100,000.

The whole affair took place in less than five minutes. People were passing in front of the bank constantly but no one saw the robbery.

Fiendish Assault.

Springfield, O., July 22.—Tom Nutler, a worthless negro, committed a fiendish assault near here Monday afternoon on the little daughter of Farmer Henry Slentz. Nutler escaped after the outrage but is being pursued. He will be lynched if captured.

Cannot Pay Her Debts.

San Salvador, July 22.—It is announced that Guatemala is unable to pay the $30,000 due this government for cable messages paid by Salvador to the cable company at Libertad on her account.

To Check Drunkenness.

Berlin, July 22.—A bill for the suppression of inebriety is being prepared in the bundesrath. The emperor takes the liveliest interest in the scheme to check drunkenness, and has directed that the progress of the measure be reported to him from time to time during his present trip.

To Leave Honolulu.

San Francisco, July 22.—Hawaiian papers received by the steamship Zealandia, which arrived from Honolulu last night, state that the United States steamship Iroquois was to leave Honolulu some time last week for Samoa.

A CHAT WITH CAMPBELL.

Ohio's Present Governor is a Brainy Man.

Bright Prospects are Facing the Democracy.

Why McKinley and His Bill are Not Popular—Effect of the New Ballot Law.

Columbus, July 22.—Gov. Campbell is busily engaged preparing the plans for what will be the most memorable campaign Ohio has had in years.

The governor is a hard worker and a splendid campaigner, and smiles at the prospect of a joint debate with Major McKinley on the tariff question.

He has surrounded himself with a committee of workers and when the battle is opened the republican party will find that it has an opponent, and an organization, well prepared for the fight.

Governor Campbell is an easy man to interview. He talks straight from the shoulder, has nothing to conceal, and his statements are clear and to the point.

During the long chat the BEE had with him he kept right on at his work, opening telegrams and making notes thereon, at the same time dictating his answers to a stenographer.

The substance of the long talk is as follows:

"What do you think will be the leading issues in the next national campaign?" was the next question.

"I do not know whether the silver question will be disposed of or not this winter. I am somewhat inclined to think it will be and taken out of politics. I believe the tariff and the ability of the democratic party to retrench expenses will be the two principal features of the campaign."

"How do you think we can get rid of the silver question?"

"I am inclined to think the republicans will assist in it. At least there are enough silver men among them to get it out of politics. Just what shape it is pretty hard to tell, and a mere matter of conjecture."

"You look, then, to see the question referred to the house and senate conference committee eventually during the next session of congress?"

"Yes, certainly; but if they agree on anything it will have to be a measure which the president will not veto, although I hardly think he will veto anything they pass."

"Are you looking to see any break in the old lines of political division between the two parties, or any gain in the democratic party in the northwest next year?"

"My observation is confined almost exclusively to the state of Ohio, and probably my opinion is not worth much outside of this state. I certainly look for a very great accession to the democratic party in Ohio this year, and there is no good reason why it should not be permanent, or at least remain while present issues are in politics."

"What do you think, governor, will be the result of the failure to enact some sort of silver inflation act at the next session of congress, politically?"

"You mean, substantially, if they do not adopt free coinage in some shape; either restricted to American silver, or an open free coinage act. Upon that supposition I will say that the effect might be to prevent the democrats from getting some of the granger states and silver states which they will otherwise get in the next national election."

"Would it not greatly strengthen the third party or the alliance?"

"Probably it would, but whatever those people do they will not vote the republican ticket if they want free silver."

"Do you look for any early or ultimate union between the west and the south on the questions of finance and tariff?"

"Unquestionably. They are in practical concert now, and will unite on the subject of the tariff. Whether they will on the silver question is somewhat doubtful. The sentiment in Ohio, so far as the democracy is concerned, was very accurately shown yesterday in the convention, where the vote stood 393½ in favor of free coinage and 309½ against. I should say that this was as near a reflection of the sentiment of the democratic party in Ohio as you could get if you made a canvass of the whole state. About four-sevenths favor free coinage and three-sevenths oppose it; but the result of the discussion, if there be any, and there undoubtedly will, I cannot fortell."

"Are there any divisions in the party in Ohio, or any portions of it, on the tariff question?"

"None whatever. The democratic party, 25 per cent. of the republican party and all of the third party are in opposition to the McKinley bill. I do not mean by that that 25 per cent. of the republican party will vote with us, but that they are opposed to it, unquestionably, and some of them will vote with us."

"The third party movement will not affect the democratic party in this state, will it?"

"I do not know. They will draw some votes from us, but will draw a great many more from the other side. What the aggregate will be I do not know."

"The party is a unit on tariff lines on the basis of the last democratic measures, the Mills bill, is it not?"

"Yes, sir."

"That is the basis of unity?"

"The difference between the two parties is substantially that between the Mills bill and the McKinley bill."

"Do you regard McKinley's nomination as forcing the tariff question into the very front of the next campaign?"

"So far so that all other questions will be lost sight of, practically, six weeks before the election."

"Do you believe the republicans nominated Major McKinley from a desire to force this issue, or because his nomination was a matter of necessity?"

"No, sir; they most emphatically could not run away from that issue without being hooted at and laughed out of the state. If they had nominated anybody else they would have been the laughing stock of the country, and the people of Ohio as well."

"You are not looking in the next national democratic convention for any unity of action on lines of personal politics, between the south and the west; that is, in regard to the selection of any candidate they might support in the convention?"

"I think the south and the west both prefer a western candidate, all other circumstances and conditions being equal. I think the domination of New York has become somewhat irksome. At the same time, if it seems best for the interests of the party, they would cheerfully take an eastern man and support him as heartily as they would one of their own men."

"Do you look to see an alliance candidate in the field for the presidency?"

"Oh, yes, a third candidate in some shape. I do not know just what they will call him by that time; but undoubtedly there will be a third ticket in the field."

"There are issues in this campaign, the force of which cannot be now estimated. The opposition to Campbell in Hamilton county will be largely dissipated by the power of these issues. The battle is to be fought so largely on the lines of party policy that it will become, before election, too dangerous for men expecting to continue in the party to oppose it.

"Their effort will undoubtedly be to throw the strength of the disaffected elements in Cincinnati to the support of the alliance or third party ticket on a platform substantially the same as that adopted at Cleveland. In this way they hope to save themselves from the charge of treachery to democratic principles.

Judge Yaple has already announced this as the policy of the Hamilton county kickers.

It will be a sight for gods and men to see such horny-handed farmers as Lew Bernard and Charlie Reemelin walking to the polls with scythes over their shoulders to vote the Alliance ticket. It will be fun to see Judge Yaple himself coming into town to vote the Alliance ticket and bring in a "jag" of wheat for sale.

No, no. The ridiculousness of this thing will become apparent long before election day. The "gang" will see that it has everything to lose and nothing to gain by such a course.

The new Australian ballot law is relied upon largely by the Democrats. "It will be worth 10,000 votes to us," said Doc. Norton, chairman of State Central committee, to the correspondent.

"I know that at the least calculation 5,000 men in the mines and factories of this state have been compelled to vote the Republican ticket who, if left to themselves, would have been with us. I think I am putting it low."

"You are, indeed," remarked Jas. E. Neal of Hamilton. "Another way the Australian law will help us will be to prevent the Cincinnati bosses from casting many votes against Campbell, even if they try. The masses of the party are for the nominee. Secure from bulldozing in the privacy of the election booth they will vote for him.

"We know the strength of the tariff issue in this state," said Congressman Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, who was an anti-Campbell delegate in the convention. "It can hardly be overestimated. I do not think that, with wool as cheap as it is and with the price of labor reduced in some lines and advanced in none, the bill is any more popular this year than it was last. As to free coinage, it is an untried question in Ohio politics. There is a conservative element in our party which does not favor it. Many republicans, however, will support us on that line. Nobody can tell now what figure it will cut."

Engineer Seriously Injured.

Erie, Pa., July 22.—A Lake Shore freight train dashed into an open switch at the Pittsburg dock junction and collided with an Erie & Pittsburg coal train. The Lake Shore train was running at the rate of 10 miles an hour. Both engines and 20 cars were demolished.

Engineer George Anderson, of the Lake Shore engine, stuck to his engine too long, and when taken from the debris was badly cut about the head and was seriously injured about the body.

Death of Hon. David V. Derickson.

Meadville, Pa., July 22.—Hon. David V. Derickson died at his residence in this city after a lingering illness. The deceased was born in 1818, and held many responsible positions. He was provost marshal during the war. In 1869, Mr. Derickson was appointed postmaster by President Grant. In 1880 he was elected a member of the assembly. Mr. Derickson was quite wealthy. He leaves a wife and six children.

Several Thousand Sealskins Secured.

Ottawa, Ont., July 22.—According to returns received at the fisheries department the number of sealskins secured by the British Columbia sailing fleet in the waters of the Bering sea up to June 30 was 17,800. The skins have been safely landed at Victoria, the owners this year having taken the precaution of sending up a vessel early in the month for the purpose of collecting the catch from the different schooners.

Destitute Jews.

Berlin, July 22.—There are arriving at Hamburg daily about six hundred destitute Jews.

A notice has been published by the British consul there warning the Jews of the futility of their going to Great Britain in the expectation of securing employment.

NEITHER LAW NOR ORDER

Southern China in a State of Turmoil.

Armed Bands of Plunderers Still Doing Business.

The Death of Lee Wing May Be the Signal for a Bloody Uprising In Formosa.

Vancouver, B. C., July 22.—The steamship Empress, of India, which arrived here yesterday from China and Japan, brings advices that Li Hung Chang is credited by Chinese papers with the remark "Now China has made a treaty with Brazil, our countrymen can go there and never mind the United States."

Chinese consulates are to be established at several points on the Pacific coast, among them Victoria and Portland.

E. F. Brandon, marshal at the United States consulate general's office in Shanghai, has committed suicide.

The leader of the Wuhu riots has been arrested at Shanghai and handed over to the Chinese authorities.

The band of Chinese pirates in Hanoi have been completely wiped out by the French forces, but punishment seems no deterrent to others as armed attacks on villages are reported to be very common. The whole southern portion of China is in a state of turmoil, as law and order are set at defiance and armed bands of plunderers make business almost impossible.

Lee Wing, governor-general of Formosa, is in very bad health and not expected to live long. It is believed his death will be the signal for revolts and a general uprising against Chinese rule.

Li Hung Chang is making arrangements to start a million dollar factory at Shanghai.

The viceroy of Nanking has issued a proclamation stating that all avowed members of Koloa society (highbinder institution) will be executed. A proof of membership through informers also means punishment by death.

The feeling at Shanghai on account of the late Chinese riots is one of disquietude, and foreign residents are not sure but that attacks will be made upon them at any time.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

Almost a Fatal Accident on the Pennsylvania.

A Farmer Hurled Across the Country and His Wagons Reduced to Kindling Wood.

Tiffin, O., July 22.—(Special)—An accident which, though serious in its character narrowly escaped being fatal in its results, happened yesterday afternoon near Carrothers, a station on the Pennsylvania road fifteen miles east of this city.

A farmer named Geisman was hauling two wagons with a team of two horses, the vehicles being coupled tandem.

At the point named he endeavored to cross the track in front of the west-bound express train, which was approaching at the rate of little less than forty miles an hour.

He made a disastrous failure of it, and almost before he could realize that he had made a mistake he was gyrating through the air at an elevation sufficient to clear the top of a fence.

The farmer finally reached terra firma at a point about fifty feet from where he started, considerably bewildered in mind but not seriously hurt.

Both horses were killed and the wagons reduced to a very superior quality of kindling wood.

The engineer claims that he sounded the usual warning upon approaching the track but Geisman probably failed to hear it, as he evidently did not heed it.

UNCLE BILLY IS DEAD.

Death of an Eccentric Character in North Carolina.

Charlotte, N. C., July 22.—One of the most eccentric men in Western North Carolina has just died in Township No. 10, Cobarus county, at the age of 80. He was Wm. Bost, known throughout this section as "Old Uncle Billy."

Droll in speech, singular in thought, he was a bachelor, a woman hater, a miser and a recluse. His sole companions were two old dogs and an old negress who cooked his meals.

After his death his relatives ransacked his house and gathered together $10,000 in gold found stowed away in cans, stockings, pockets of old clothes, pitchers, jars, gourds, boxes, cupboards and nooks and crannies.

Various sums in bank bills were found and packages of bills which had been unopened for ten years were among them. Three hundred dollars in notes which had been hid among the rafters had been destroyed by rats and mice.

The old man made a will a month before his death, by which he bequeathed of the 1,800 acres he possessed, 500 acres to Peter Bost and his brother, his nephews, and the remainder in 100 acre tracts to other nephews. No bequests were made to his nieces or any of his female relatives, nor was the old black cook remembered.

One thousand dollars was bequeathed to Bethel church, from which he was buried. The disappointed relatives threaten to contest the will.

DEATH IN THE MINES.

Two Fatalities Reported from the Republic.

One Man Dies Trying to Save His Friend.

Heroic But Futile Efforts of Their Companions to Get the Bodies of the Men Out Alive.

Marquette, July 22.—Peter Pascoe, jr. and James Dower, jr., were smothered by gas and smoke in No. 7 pit of the Republic mine. Peter Pascoe, jr., was a son of Peter Pascoe, superintendent of the Republic. James Dower lost his life in his gallant and repeated efforts to rescue his friend Pascoe from the burning mine.

Peter Pascoe, jr., was night boss of No. 8 pit. Shortly before noon yesterday he descended into the burning mine by No. 7 shaft to ascertain, if possible, the extent of the fire raging in Nos. 5 and 6 shafts. He was accompanied by Shaft Boss W. R. Polkingham, Head Timberman Edmund Tucker and Charles Tucker.

The whole party was overcome by gas and smoke. The three latter managed to reach the skip and were brought to the surface unconscious. Young Pascoe had been unable to reach the skip and was left behind in the burning mine.

Then James Dower, jr., Arthur Blythe, John Hodge, Thomas Lynch, and Llewellyn Evans descended into the mine to endeavor to rescue Pascoe.

But the smoke was so dense that they also were overcome and were unable to give the signal to be drawn up. The men on the surface became alarmed at the length of time the party remained below, and hoisted the skip.

All the rescuing party were unconscious, and were with difficulty rescuscitated, but Pascoe still remained in the mine and James Dower bravely went alone down into the smoky hell a second time to rescue his friend.

He perished in the heroic attempt, for the skip came back empty.

Grant Kimberly ventured down and succeeded in recovering Dower's body. Pascoe's body was at length found and brought to the surface by John Rhuberg and William Bryant. But Pascoe had been three hours in the smoke and life was extinct.

Peter Pascoe, jr., was 25 years of age and was married in November last to Miss Annie Dillen, of Port Huron.

James Dower, jr., was 23 years of age and unmarried. Both young men were born at Hamboldt, this county, were of most estimable character, and their untimely death is mourned by all who knew them.

The fire in the mine is still burning, and has swept through Nos. 5, 6 and 7 pits. Its duration cannot be foretold.

The local fire department has fought the flames gallantly, but unsuccessfully. The fire has spread from shaft No. 5 to shaft No. 6, which is only 200 feet distant. All work was suspended underground from necessity, and attempts were made to get a supply of air by covering the mouths of the shafts with heavy timber and dirt.

The various workings of the mine are all connected by drifts at various levels. The shafts and drifts and slopes are all heavily timbered with pine logs and logging, and a fire once started is, of course, inaccessible, while there is almost no limit to the amount of combustible material at hand. Great fears exist that the fire may burn unchecked for a number of weeks, or that it will be necessary to let the mine fill with water to check the subterranean fires.

On Monday afternoon a large section of ground caved in in No. 6 shaft. The timbering supporting it had been weakened or destroyed. The fire is still burning and spreading. Every hour renders it harder to overcome. Flooding the mine seems the only practicable manner of shutting off the flames. This will entail several months' closing down during a busy season, and a financial loss of fully $150,000.

COLUMBUS GOSSIP.

Work of the State Board of Equalization.

Columbus, July 22.—The state board of equalization yesterday afternoon considered the report of the committee of the whole on a number of counties.

Holmes county farm lands were allowed to stand a reduction of 10 per cent. Hardin, increased 10 per cent. in committee, was reduced to 5 per cent. Kenton was placed 7 instead of 10 per cent. increase. Harrison county increase was made 6 instead of 8 per cent.

Cadiz was approved as returned and other towns in the county reduced 5 per cent. Huron county farm lands were reduced 9 per cent.

Norwalk, increased 10 per cent. by the commissioners, was reduced and passed as originally returned, while Bellevue having been raised 15 per cent. was reduced to the original figures.

The trustees of the Ohio state university yesterday afternoon selected Marshall J. Williams, chief justice of the supreme court, as dean of the law school to be established in connection with the college.

Arrested the Wrong Man.

City of Mexico, July 22.—It is announced that the police have blundered by arresting Gov. Carlos R. Ortiza, who is at present a member of congress from Sonora, as William H. Pope, the Louisville, Ky., defaulting bank cashier. The resemblance between the two men is said to be remarkable.

Two Mothers Make Fatal Mistakes.

Pittsburg, July 22.—Fatal mistakes were made last night by Mrs. Mary McCaffrey and Mrs. Maris, each giving their infants carbolic acid in mistake for cough medicine. Mrs. McCaffery's baby died in about two hours. The other little one is still living, but is in a very critical condition. The mothers are almost crazed over their awful mistakes.

Presidential Appointments.

Cape May, July 24.—The president has appointed Larz Anderson, of Ohio, to the office of second secretary of legation at London, vice R. C. McCormick, resigned; and Hermel De Sallier Dupin, of New York, to consul at Nantez, France.

THE NEWS FROM HAYTI.

Hippolyte Believed to be Nearing the End

Of His Insanely Murderous and Despotic Rule.

Another General Uprising on the Island Can be Expected at no Distant Date.

New York, July 22.—A correspondent of the Sun, writing from Kingston, Jamaica, on July 15, says: There are here at present General Francois Managat, head of the National or black party; Denys Legitime, at the head of the Conservative party (both negroes and mulattoes); Boisrond-Canal and Edmund Paul, chiefs of the liberal, or mulatto party; Anseimo Prophete and Osman Piquant, both former ministers of war, candidates for the presidency, but belonging to no distinct party—demanding the support of all without indentifying themselves with any; and Callisthenes Fouchard, formerly minister of finance, an undeclared candidate, desirous of seeing his name put on the list of presidential candidates.

When I last saw these gentlemen a few days before the upraising of May 28 they were divided in their polititical opinions and unwilling to come to any common understanding, the first three considering themselves strong enough with the support of their parties, the rest believing themselves rich enough to buy over the army of Hippolyte to their side.

The result of the affair of May 28 undertaken by Manigat alone, in the capital wholly devoted to Legitime, has shown them the error of their ways, so that on my arrival here July 4 things had undergone a complete change. The liberals or mulattoes had brought Canal and Paul to an understanding by nominating as their candidate for the presidency Hannibal Price, at present minister plenipotentiary of Hayti to the United States. At the same time recognizing that the time had not come for them a large number of their party even now hold offices of trust in the present administration, they believed to support Hippolyte.

Anselm Prophete, Osman Piquant, and Callisthenes Fouchard have decided to act together and immediately. In case of success they should leave it to popular vote to decide on whom should be bestowed the office of president.

Not one of these three has what might be called a party, but they have numerous friends in Port-au-Prince. Prophete and Fourchard are very rich, the latter having one advantage which might go a long way toward assuring the success of the movement.

All the first-class banking houses and merchants are in his favor and would furnish him with the millions which they have just refused to Hippolyte. They have chosen Anseime Prophete as their general in chief, a choice which has been ratified by some of the old exiles and by 37 of the refugees sent to Colon on June 22, now gathered at Kingston.

Marigat and Legitime have come to an agreement pending the arrival of the leaders of the insurrection of May 28, who were exiled to St. Thomas. These were the two Baderers, father and son, H. Manigat, Bouchette, Rosa and the brothers Duplessy.

As there is no direct or regular line of communication between St. Thomas and Kingston, these refugees cabled that they had chartered a sailing vessel to convey them hither. They are now on their way.

Legitime and Manigat had not, at that time, announced to their partisans whether they would support Anseime Prophete, and afterwards submit their names to the popular vote, or whether they would act independently. In the meanwhile their party was non-commital. At the time of writing, however, things seem to be slightly modified.

Legitime received a letter from his representative in New York on July 9, advising him strongly to join his forces to those of Manigat. This union seems now to have been accomplished.

This representative also sent him the documents which the leaders of the Port-au-Prince liberal party wanted, in order to induce the people of Jacmel, Les Cayes, Jeremil, and Miragoane to turn against Hippolyte.

This will bring over to Legitime the now hesitating inhabitants of the south and west. It is therefore certain that as soon as the sailing vessel arrives from St. Thomas a council of war will be held at which it will be forthwith decided whether to act with Anseime Prophete or independently of him.

Whatever the decision may be, it is evident the days of Hippolyte are numbered. A pamphlet published by Manigat gives this truthful definition of Hippolyte's character: "When he is not angry he is deceitful; when angry he is a bad man."

A MINISTER IN TROUBLE.

Interesting Case in the Erie Courts.

He Grew Rich, Became an Autocrat, and is Charged With Many Crimes.

Erie, Pa., July 22.—The principal business of the United States district court was the trial of Rev. H. E. Sutherland, of Hazelton, who was indicted for sending obscene literature through the mail.

A large number of gentlemen in the clerical garb are here to swear against the defendant. The evidence thus far has proved that Rev. H. E. Sutherland, who is a man of 55, established and built a church in Hazelton, and placed himself under the M. E. conference.

Mr. Sutherland being engaged in general merchandizing, has accumulated a property valued at $50,000, and is something of autocrat.

The presiding elder of the district, the Rev. Mr. John Donhue, incurred the displeasure of the autocrat and was obliged in self defense to den

GIVE THE WEST A SHOW.

Senator Morgan on the Issues of the Day.

Cleveland's Silver Letter a Thorn in His Side.

A Way in Which the United States Can be Made the Clearing House of the Whole World.

Washington, July 22.—Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama is in Washington. Mr. Morgan is still of opinion that because of Mr. Cleveland's views on free coinage of silver he is an impossibility as a democratic candidate for the presidency. Mr. Morgan is one of the really great and intellectual men now in public life.

His opinions are always interesting. Indeed, his very prominence makes his utterances of unusual interest. One of his sentences to-day while conversing with your correspondent was as follows: "I do not believe Cleveland will be nominated."

"There is," he continued, "a thoughtful, earnest and patriotic feeling among the people of the south in regard to the presidential campaign next year. They feel grateful to Mr. Cleveland for having given them a chance for the wonderful prosperity that they are now developing.

"They have perfect confidence in his integrity and in his fidelity to democratic principles and policies. They are proud of his administration, and they think that it contrasts favorably with any that we have had in many years. They agree with him in the suggestions of his tariff message to congress which, they believe, was the roic devotion to principle for which the country is greatly indebted to him.

"They believe that the reformation of the tariff will take place through the assistance of the industrial populations of the middle and western states upon the lines laid down in that message.

"He has proven that under a moderate tariff there will be accumulated in the treasury of the United States all the money that is needed for governmental purposes and a great deal more.

"They look with alarm, too, at the extravagant outlay and expenditures of the last congress and can see no limit to the double taxation that is put upon them—the paying of sugar and other bounties and the constantly increasing salaries and general extravagance. Believing this way toward Mr. Cleveland, they are very deeply attached to him, and would give him up with very great reluctance.

"But," said the senator, "the democrats of the south believe that this government ought never to issue promises of any kind to circulate as money that are not redeemable in coin.

"They hold that the doctrine is a principle of government sustained by wise financial policy and made imperative by the constitution.

"They believe that fiat money, or money redeemable in anything else than coin is a transgression of the fundamental law of the country.

"Having always had the uses and advantages of silver coin till 1873, and never having suffered from it in any way, either in their internal industries or in their foreign commercial affairs, they believe that the demonetization of silver was a crime and that it was intended to put the financial power and control of the country into the hands of a limited number, who could use their gold to fix their own price upon property and labor.

"So they regard antagonism to the remonetization of silver and its free coinage as a blow at their rights secured to them by the constitution. They have always been true to themselves in this respect; and they have always acted upon principle rather than with any reference to mere expediency, and they regard the refusal of men in their own party to restore silver to its proper functions and rights as a denial of one of the fundamental doctrines of the democratic party.

"They deplore the apparent opposition to Mr. Cleveland to the free coinage of silver and its remonetization almost as a calamity. They might be willing, under the pressure of greater demands upon their patience, to avoid other troubles even more serious to delay a final demand for the free coinage of silver, but they would do it with great reluctance.

"This is the doctrine and purpose of the democratic party, and those who think that the democracy will yield are altogether mistaken.

"Then you think that the next national democratic convention will adopt a free silver plank in its platform?"

"I believe it will."

"By the combination of the south and west against the east?"

"It will be brought about by the union of the south and west with democrats from elsewhere in the union."

"Will that not necessitate the selection of a candidate from the west?"

"Yes, I think there is no question but that the next democratic nominee will come from the west. I do not care to discuss men. I do say, however, that with the sincerity, earnestness and courage of the democratic party to-day and with a strong platform of democratic principles we will not require a popular leader in the sense of naming one individual in preference to all others who may control the destinies of this nation.

"As for the spasmodic and curious financial theories which are now running riot and the organization which represents them, I can only say that I do not believe either the theories or the organization will last long and they will certainly not have much bearing in the presidential campaign.

"The indorsement of the force bill by the Ohio republican convention will do more to keep the south together than anything which has recently happened, and the alliance can make no inroads upon democratic strongholds in the south as long as that measure is a threat over our heads."

Senator Morgan's idea of the silver situation is that nothing remains to be done except restoration of free coinage, in order to make the financial system of the United States entirely secure. "The coin certificate," he says, "enacted into the silver bill of 1890 is but a repetition of the promise that was contained in the bonds issued to pay the war debt.

"Our government, having all the time the liberty to pay out silver coin in the discharge of these bonds, has so maintained its credit as to be able to pay gold for them, and until the present administration came into power, we anticipated gradually the payment of our bonds in gold. The coin certificate pledges the redemption of all the promises of the United States in standard coin, silver or gold.

"These certificates appear to be great favorites with the present administration, and well they may be, for by the use of the credit of the United States which we employ in the redemption of our bonds, we can convert everything that is in the treasury that can be run into silver bullion into the equivalent of gold."

Senator Morgan laughed as he said that Senator Foster was very fortunate in having had the advantage of the democratic idea injected into the silver bill by Senator Bock, by which he had been enabled to increase the amount of available money in the treasury to the full extent of all the silver bullion that may be found there.

"Senator Sherman," he added, "seems to be grateful to everybody but himself for having found a plan to extricate the republicans from their dilemma, and is disposed now to express his appreciation of the very coin certificate against which he labored so earnestly and for so long a time.

"This coin certificate will never be dispensed with in our financial system hereafter. I do not see when we produce $100,000,000 a year of precious metals, one-third of which is gold, why we can not accumulate coin in the treasury almost to any extent that we desire and issue coin certificates, representing dollar for dollar into the hands of the people.

In 10 years that sum would amount to $1,000,000,000. Very few of the certificates would ever be presented for redemption in metal if the people knew the metal was in the treasury, and just think what a great power the United States would be with $1,000,000,000 in reserve. This country would become the clearing house of the world and wrest from England the financial leadership which she has held for centuries."

THEY SAW THE FIGHT.

Interesting News from South America.

Americans Fired on for Fishing Without Getting Permission to Do so.

San Francisco, July 22.—The British bark Dunstaffnage arrived in port last evening with a cargo of nitrate from Caleta Buena. She was boarded by a reporter in search of war news, but as the vessel has been 75 days on the trip no very late news was obtained from her.

"We saw some of the fighting," said the chief mate of the vessel, "and it was warm while it lasted. There were several skirmishes while we lay in Caleta Buena, but the hottest fight took place on February 15, when two rebel vessels, Toltia and Covadonga, shelled the forts on the hill. The fight lasted about three hours and ended in a victory for the gunboats, as they succeeded in driving every man out of the forts.

We lay not far out of the line of fire and came near being hit several times by the shot and shell, but the only thing that came on board was half a dozen bullets. No great damage was done to our ships, but the gunboats did not escape so well, as a well directed shot from the fort killed two men on board the Toltia, and soon after a shell from the same fort landed on the deck of the Covadonga and killed two men, besides wounding half a dozen.

The after part of the poop deck was torn all to pieces by the explosion, but the rebs only fought harder, and succeeded in killing eight men before the fight ended.

"No one was allowed on shore but the captain, and he had to report on board the Covadonga, both coming and going. Not even a boat was allowed to cross the harbor without permission from the gunboat.

"The American bark Belvidere was at anchor in the harbor, and her mate and myself took the boat one day and went out fishing. When we returned we did not go alongside the gunboat to report, as we had been lying in plain view of her all day, and they knew we had not been ashore, but that made no difference, for no sooner did we attempt to pass her than they opened fire on us with their small arms, and nothing but the very bad marksmanship displayed saved us from being riddled. As it was, our boat was shot through and through and soon filled with water.

"We were in a nice fix, as no help could come to us from our own vessels, and we began to think the Chilians were going to let us drown like a pair of rats, but they finally got out a boat and picked us up. We were taken on board the Covadonga and kept there until next day, and then told we could go on board our vessels and not go fishing again without a permit."

Cholera Increasing.

Cairo, July 22.—Advices from Mecca represent the cholera as rapidly increasing at that place. On Saturday last, 140 deaths occurred, followed by 250 on Sunday. The mortality is greatest among the Turkish pilgrims. Instructions have been issued by the khedive that rigorous measures shall by taken to prevent the introduction of the disease into Egypt. It is a most remarkable circumstance that not one Egyptian has as yet been smitten with the cholera.

He Was Not Poisoned.

London, July 22.—The post mortem examination of the remains of the late James McHenry, the Erie railroad litigent, whose life was said to have been heavily insured, and who was supposed to have died from the effects of poisoning, has been concluded. The result shows that there is no ground for the suspicion that Mr. McHenry's death was caused by poisoning.

Election Board.

Wapakoneta, July 22. — The election board created under the new election bill held its first meeting to-day. Ballots were taken for chairman and clerk, but no one received a majority, and Ad. Rinehart was made chairman and Lew Davis clerk, by lot. Rinehart is a democrat and Davis a republican, so the offices are divided. The board adjourned until August 5, when it will do a little business.

Health Bulletin.

Columbus, July 22.—Infectious diseases are reported to health officers in forty-five cities and towns for the week ending Friday noon, July 17, 1891.

FOSTORIA GOSSIP.

Colored People Have Something to Talk About.

Law Tennis Becoming a Popular Pastime—Interesting General Mention.

Fostoria, O., July 22.—A colored woman by the name of Cumberland, upon going to her home Sunday afternoon, saw her husband in company with a woman by the name of Marshal, through a window.

She went in and a general fight ensued between the two women. The wife was fast becoming the victor when her husband caught her and held her while the girl beat her.

He then kicked his wife severely. The colored population are all wrought up and promise the Marshal girl a dose of tar and feathers if they get hold of her.

A pleasant surprise was made on Mr. Mergenthaler last night, it being the occasion of his fiftieth birthday anniversary. About thirty-six relatives were present and presented a handsome gold-headed cane and a large rocking chair.

To-day is a large day with the German Lutherans of this city. Delegations from Upper Sandusky and Jackson township, Wood county, are present, and they are holding a missionary festival on the fair grounds.

The Fremont Lawn Tennis club, Ross and Phillips, will play a match game with Jackson and Day, of this city, next Friday afternoon. Fostoria was never beaten except by Fremont, and some good playing may be expected.

The Fostoria Masonic lodge has accepted an invitation to go to North Baltimore next Monday night to witness the conferring of the second and third degrees.

WANTS NO RECIPROCITY.

Venezuela Declines to Deal With Us.

The Terms Proposed are Not Favorable Enough.

Reason Why the South American Country Could Not Accept the Treaty.

New York, July 22.—A correspondent stationed at Caracas, Venezuela, writes the following, dated June 28, which the World will print to-day:

The congress of the republic of Venezuela refuses to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States upon the terms proposed by the United States government.

The reasons given are that the treaty stipulations would result in a serious loss of revenue to Venezuela without any compensating advantage to her own producers in the shape of increased prices for the agricultural products which they would be permitted under the proposed treaty to export to the United States free of duty.

The statement of the congress in answer to a communication, dated May 29, from Senor R. Anducza Palacio, president of Venezuela, in which he requests the advice of the representatives as to the propriety of negotiating the treaty contains a compliment for Mr. Blaine, an expression of good will towards this country, and a hope of future reciprocity upon conditions more acceptable to Venezuela.

President Palacio's communication of May 29 contained a statement of the terms upon which reciprocity is offered to Venezuela by the United States government, as follows:

The North American products, for which the treaty is negotiated, and which must be imported free of duty by the custom houses of this republic, are these: Wheat and wheat flour; corn and its manufactures, including corn flour and starch; all other cereals and their manufactures, including hay and oats; pork, salted and preserved; butter, lard and cheese; fish, salted or dried; cotton-seed oil and macironi; coal, anthracite and bituminous; wood, yellow pitch, tar and turpentine; machinery, tools and agricultural implements, mining and industrial utensils.

The articles imported from the same country which should enjoy a rebate of 25 per cent. of the present customs duties are as follows: Fish, fruits and preserved vegetables; manufacture of cotton, including cotton clothes; manufactures of iron and steel, pure or mixed, not included in the free list; leather and leather cloth manufactures; manufactures of wood, inclusive of furniture; cars and wagons; manufactures of caoutchouc.

By virtue of the power of authorization accorded to its president by the United States, the custom houses of that republic, in view of the above concessions, if Venezuela should consent, would admit free of duty our coffee, and also the coot skins, certain kinds of sugar and honey coming from our territory.

The provisions of the new customs law of the United States referring to the question authorizes the supreme magistrate at the same time to enter into treaties with other governments in order to establish the idea of customs reciprocity, and to put into relatively high class the products of those countries which do not enter into treaties of this nature.

"Thus if the engagement should not suit Venezuela in the form of the proposed treaty, they would impose a duty of 3 cents per pound on coffee and 1 1-2 cents per pound on leather and hides exported to the United States.

"The stated terms of the negotiations of the project which the government of the North American union wishes to enter into with Venezuela, expire January 1, 1892.

"I await your dictum on this matter to follow it with that respect which the national representation deserves.

The reply of congress was prepared by a special committee, whose report in its salient points was as follows:

"The project advocated by the North American government to a participation in which it invites the civilized world, besides its element of novelty, tends to unite and harmonize great economical interests, and will mark an epoch in the administrative life of the people, and the present congress sees in it the results of vigorous thought developed by a notable statesman.

But on account of the very novelty and greatness of the outcome reciprocity idea Venezuela is called to proceed with the greatest caution so as not to expose herself by entering into compromise which would later cause her serious inconvenience or irreparable loss.

Neither in point of her population, the state of her industries nor by her richness can Venezuela compete with the great powers of America and Europe, and as she is at present purely an agricultural nation producing few kinds of portable products, it may be expected that this consideration will affect the spirit of your government in not treating this question.

On the other hand the mutual advantage of treaties like the one at issue can only be founded on a just poise of the reciprocal concessions on the side of both contracting parties. Concessions which produce more or less grave inconvenience of both parties, may, nevertheless, establish their compensation by analagous advantages.

Let us now see how far this equilibrium exists in the concessions which in the present case Venezuela and the United States would have to make.

Only in the case of agricultural productions can the government of the great republic offer us reciprocity of free admission, inasmuch as these are the only articles which can enjoy the benefit of her markets against all those articles which were in exchange, would open our markets to. In view of the fact that we have no manufactured products to enjoy the benefits which their multiple products would enjoy here, it is natural that we should compare the advantages and disadvantages to the two contracting parties.

The complete abolition of duties on some North American products and the notable rebate on others would completely alienate from our markets the similar products from other sources which could not compete with these and, consequently, would diminish European importations in order to augment American ones, by which the decrease of the revenues referred to above would become more and more pronounced.

It may be said that the 40 or 50 per cent. which the income of our custom houses would be diminished would constitute a positive benefit to the Venezuela consumer, but, we must bear in mind, if it be true that a rebate of duties on the public consumption should be the permanent tendency of every just and liberal government, it is also true that such measures cannot be carried out if found to be incompatible with the unavoidable exigencies of the public service, the credit, the finance, and other vital necessities of the nation.

In the above you will find the compendium of the opinion of congress concerning the preliminaries of the treaty of reciprocity on which you consulted us.

Simpson on Sherman.

Birmingham, Ala., July 22.—Hon. Jerry Simpson spoke here yesterday to a good audience. He disclaimed being here in the interest of any party, but made a speech against both the old parties. He declared that John Sherman, the father of our financial system, is the arch enemy of the human race, and the alliance has determined to defeat him in Ohio.

Drowned at Sea.

Montreal, July 22.—The agents in this city of the Donaldson steamship line received dispatches to-day announcing that Capt. Jennings and five of the crew of the steamship Circe, which went ashore on Anticosti on Saturday night, have been drowned. The names of the five sailors are not given, and no further particulars have been received.

Billiousness, constipation, torpid liver piles, cured by Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills; 50 doses 25 cents. Samples free at druggists; by mail 25c. Miles Med. Co., Elkhart, Ind.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

A Resolution Against Sunday Opening at the Fair.

London, July 22.—At the session of the Congregational council Dr. Clark of Boston, Mass., read a paper on "Missions," and many missionaries from every part of the world spoke upon the same subject. The missionaries, during the course of their remarks, gave testimony to the amount of work done and to the progress made during the past few years.

President Angell, of Ann Arbor, Mich., on behalf of the United States delegation, proposed a vote of thanks for the council's services and for the hospitality which has everywhere been displayed to the delegates. Dr. Jackson, on behalf of the Canadian delegation, seconded the motion and the resolutions embodying the vote of thanks, was carried unanimously.

Dr. Rogers, in the absence of President Dale, acknowledged the resolution passed and said among other things: "Soon the last farewell will be spoken and the delegates will part, some forever. But there will still remain the echoes of the living word which have gone to their hearts."

On motion of Mr. McLane of Oakland, the council agreed that

"Whereas, The Chicago fair will be international, the council, as an international body, earnestly appeals to the authorities to close the fair on Sunday."

Dr. Parker delivered the valedictory address.

He insisted upon the absolute necessity of Calvary being kept in the fore front in all thoughts and deeds. He asked the audience to rise and reply to three questions. Did they believe that Christ alone was the Saviour? Did they love all that loved Christ? Did they renew their covenants to serve the Lord with all faithfulness?

To each question the audience replied "Yes."

All then resumed their seats.

A few moments later Dr. Parker asked them to rise again, join hands and sing the doxology: "Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow."

The benediction was then pronounced and the council closed.

GAVE UP ITS TREASURE.

An Interesting Story from Defiance.

A Child's Ring, Lost 16 Years Ago, Found by Its Mother Under Peculiar Circumstances.

Defiance, July 22.—In the year 1875 Dr. L. G. Thacker resided on the corner of Clinton and Fifth streets.

One day in that year his daughter Genie, then a mere child, was playing in front of the house next to Clinton street, and was unfortunate in loseing a plain gold ring. Little Genie mourned the loss of the small band deeply, as it was presented to her by Miss Genie McCormic, now Mrs. Pierce, of whom the child was a namesake.

"The parents instituted a search for the missing valuable, but to no avail, and the ring was given up. Miss McCormick gave the child another ring, which in a measure reconciled her for the loss of the band which formerly encircled her finger.

The doctor subsequently removed to another portion of the city, and the house he had occupied was moved further up the street. The corner in time became the scene of active business, and hundreds passed daily where the physician's child had played.

Dr. Thacker in after years moved on Holgate avenue where he now owns property. When the work of excavating for the new opera house basement was in progress last year Dr. Thacker purchased some of the dirt to be used in filling in on his lot.

One load came from the front portion of the lot which was quite mellow and rich and Mrs. Thacker used it to make a flower bed.

This dirt came from the spot on which Miss Genie was wont to play when a child. While Mrs. Thacker was examining her flowers yesterday she discovered something in the dirt which shone brightly and on picking it up found the object to be a small child's ring.

Upon close examination it was found to be the identical ring which Miss Genie had lost sixteen years ago. The little band is in a good state of preservation and is highly prized by the doctor's family.

Three Murders Within Ten Days.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 22.—Sunday a party of 20 Hungarians, all employed at the Dillonvale, O., mines, a few miles west of here, indulged in a drunken riot.

Late in the evening a bloody row was started in which Paul Gabrowski, one of the miners, was stabbed nine times in the abdomen, inflicting wounds from which he died. The murderer escaped.

Gabrowski was the third Hungarian murdered at the mines in ten days.

Both of the other murders were in drunken rows, resulting in stabbing affrays, one occurring on Friday, and the other on Sunday last. The first two murderers were captured after desperate fights by the officers.

Did Not Marry Kyrle.

London, July 22.—The Uruquharts, parents of Mrs. James Brown Potter, telegraph from Paris a denial of the report that Mrs. Potter had married Kyrle Bellew in China.

SHERMAN'S BOOM IS ON.

The Old Man in the Race to Stay.

He Has Attacked Foraker Where His Strength Was Supposed to be the Greatest.

Cincinnati, July 22.—Yesterday afternoon at the close of change hours, Vice President Brown and Sam J. Hale of the board of directors of the chamber of commerce escorted Senator Sherman into the chamber.

He was at once called on for a speech amid lusty applause. Vice President Brown made a brief speech, announcing the senator, who responded as follows:

"Gentlemen and fellow-members: "It seems that when I come to Cincinnati to report, as is my custom once a year that it is incumbent upon me, or at least your officers think it is, to come upon the floor of the exchange of which you have kindly made me a member, and pay my respects to you. Now, I am not engaged in any legitimate business, as are you gentlemen (laughter). But I have a report to make and a favorable one that I know will interest you all. As I have been about I have noticed the shocks and the stalks and the barns bursting with grain. Many have had to build new barns. Why, I've got a new barn (Heed you have,' said a voice, and laughter). There is going to be a fine grain crop. All the cereals will be good. The prospects for corn are excellent. Now I want to say to you that all the issues of the day are business issues.

"I am not going to talk politics. But there are issues that appeal to the business man, whether he is democrat or republican. The mode of levying taxes will always cause differences of opinion and parties will always divide upon the question of how shall money be raised to support the government and so the mode of levying taxes interests you all. Now, the question is, is the way that we have done it a wise one? Take the question of the development and protection of sugar. We are experimenting with the production of sugar by means of the beet, as well as with cane. There is the question of tin. We hear a good deal about tin horns, and the like. We consume about 60,000 tons of tin. Now the tin of commerce is about 95 per cent. iron, and the question is to produce our own tin and we are experimenting to that end. This question of reciprocity with nations—the special arrangements by which we can get articles in free which we do not not produce ourselves, by reciprocating with other nations on some which they cannot produce. Reciprocity has been adopted. So there you have the sugar question, that of tin, reciprocity. And also the question of silver issue, which touches the pocket of all business men."

BACK ON EARTH AGAIN.

Mr. Blaine Getting Ready for Work,

At Least That's What Some People Say.

The Secretary Cannot Longer Afford to Let His Enemies Juggle With His Health.

Washington, July 22.—The Star to-day prints a long article relative to Mr. Blaine of which the following is a part:

It is learned through reliable sources here that Mr. Blaine is gradually preparing to resume charge of the state department affairs. He now has his private secretary with him and is getting together the loose ends of his work which he suddenly let drop when he was first taken sick.

It can hardly be said that he is actually at work yet and the most he will undertake for some time, if his health continues to improve, will be merely in an advisory capacity, but he is beginning to inform himself about the affairs of the administration and to test his capacity for work.

Some time ago when he first began to feel better, he sent for his private secretary to come to Bar Harbor, but Mrs. Blaine and his doctors opposed his burdening his mind with official cares even to a limited extent, and the private secretary did not remain more than one day.

A little less than a week ago Mr. Dent was sent for again, and he has been with Mr. Blaine ever since. The reawakening of interest in his work has not, it is said, retarded his recovery, but on the contrary, seems to be beneficial to him. This being the case, it is believed that he will be able to resume his former position in the administration in the fall.

Some of Mr. Blaine's friends declare and the president, it is said, has become convinced, that the Maine state man has abandoned any idea he may have had of being a candidate in 1892.

Some of his friends believe that newspapers friendly to Mr. Harrison have given too ready credence to alarming reports of his severe illness, especially with the knowledge that his own nervousness on that point would make him first to take alarm.

Mrs. Blaine is opposed to his being a candidate, and he would not run any very great risk to his health for the honor. It is said that he has given evidence of a disinclination to permit the use of his name in connection with the presidency.

It is believed Mr. Blaine has told the president, in so many words, that he will not be a candidate.

At all events, Mr. Harrison is said to be satisfied that Mr. Blaine will not oppose him. Mr. Harrison's under tanding or the situation is that Mr. Blaine would be better satisfied to be permitted to continue for another few years in the state department, and to be allowed to carry out his own policy in his own way, than to make a run for the Presidency. Perhaps Mr. Harrison may be willing to give Mr. Blaine greater latitude and to interfere less with his foreign policy in the fut ure, if Mr. Blaine in return will not stand in the way of renomination.

Mr. Blaine's plans for the future of this country, from the point of view of the state department, are of too great a magnitude to be carried out to completion during the short time left of his administration.

Mr. Harrison understands well that Mr. Blaine is so interested in this work that he will make any personal sacrifice necessary to carry it on. He might abandon all ambition on to the presidency to devote his time to the extension of his foreign policy.

As between having Mr. Blaine for a rival before the convention and giving him full sweep for his foreign policy, there can be but little doubt which Mr. Harrison's choice would be. Statistics on the trade between this country and all those south of us, which have been prepared, show quite a remarkable increase of commerce during the past two and half years, being greater each year.

This, and the fact that there seems to be considerable promise of popular favor in the cry of reciprocity, makes the president the more ready to adopt and make prominent Mr. Blaine's ideas.

UP AT MORENCI.

Still Talking on the Toledo & Western.

Everybody is Waiting to Take a Ride on the Bee Line, Which They Soon Can Do.

Morenci, Mich., July 22.—(Special)—There has not been any perceptable change in railroad matters since the last letter from this place, save that all manifest a strong desire for the new Toledo & Western railroad.

Your correspondent was met with a shower of questions as to the commencement of work, letting of contracts and numerous other questions pertaining to the enterprise which is sanctioned by men, woman and children.

Mr. C. C. Wakefield, one of the prominent business men of this place, was seen by the BEE and in reply to a question said: "Matters are about the same as they were two weeks ago. Expressions from several parties lead me to believe that little trouble will be experienced.

"There is one thing certain, the people want the road and want it as soon as possible. In relation to the right of way, I should say that about three-fourths has been secured, and the remainder can be had, but will cost considerable.

"I don't look for any particular boom here, in fact I don't favor one. I should, however, like to see a healthy increase in real estate that can be made permanent."

It was learned that Hon. Albert Deyo, who it will be remembered gave the right of way through his farm, has consented to fulfill his agreement if the railroad company will do the same.

Peculiar

Peculiar in combination, proportion, and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom. Peculiar in its strength and economy, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "One Hundred Doses One Dollar." Peculiar in its medicinal merits, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown, and has won for itself the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered." Peculiar in its "good name at home,"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell than of all other blood purifiers. Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad no other preparation ever attained so rapidly nor held so steadfastly the confidence of all classes of people. Peculiar in the brain-work which it represents, Hood's Sarsaparilla combines all the knowledge which modern research and medical science has to itself developed, with many years practical experience in preparing medicines. Be sure to get only

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Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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CIVIL ENGINEER
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TORTURING ECZEMA

Editor Iowa Plain Dealer Cured of Insufferable Itching and Pain by the Cuticura Remedies.

No Less Than Five Physicians Consulted. Their Combined Wisdom Followed Without Benefit.

I am sixty-six years old. In August, 1882, was troubled with the peculiar skin disease to which people of my age are subject, known among medical men as eczema. Its first appearance was near the ankles, it rapidly extended over the lower extremities until my legs were nearly one raw sore; from legs the trouble extended across the hips, shoulders and the entire length of the arms, the legs and arms greatly swollen with an itching, burning pain, without cessation. Although the best medical advice attainable was employed, no less than five physicians of the place being consulted and the prescriptions being the result of their combined wisdom, the disease, though apparently checked, would recur in a few days as bad as ever; during its progress my weight fell away about twenty-five pounds. As an experiment I began the use of CUTICURA following the simple and plain instructions given with the REMEDIES, and in four weeks found myself well, with skin soft and natural in color, the itching and pain entirely relieved. W. R. MEAD,
Editor Iowa Plain Dealer, Cresco, Ia.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus remove the cause), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair), speedily cure every humor and disease of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, whether itching, burning, scaly, pimply, and blotchy, whether simple, scrofulous, hereditary or contagious, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1; Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped and oily skin cured by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

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In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, chest, and muscular pains and weak Besecs. The first and only pain-killing plaster.

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OTHER DAYS, WASH THEM CLEAN WITH WET SPONGE
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THE GREATEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE
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It surpasses all other remedies in the wonderful power which it possesses of curing
Rheumatism and Neuralgia.
Thousands have been relieved and cured by simply rubbing with READY RELIEF, applied by the hand, the part affected and considerable of the adjoining surface; at the same time several brisk doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will do much to hasten the cure.
INTERNALLY, a half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains.
MALARIA,
CHILLS AND FEVER, FEVER AND AGUE CONQUERED,
There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
50ct per Bottle. Sold by Druggist

DEATH.
Ex-Vice President Hamlin is Dead.

Dr. Clarke will be at Lake Side on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the 15th, 16th and 17th, so his Health Parlors will be closed until 10 a m, Saturday, the 18th
Dr Clark cures all forms of chronic diseases; also loss of manhood and special diseases of women.
Gonnorrhea and syphilis positively cured.
Office next to Hote Hamilton, 419 Madison St

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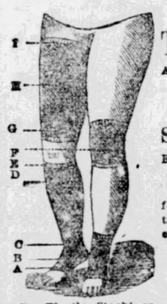

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New management, elevator and all modern improvements. Apply to JOHN TRACY, Washington Hotel, Philadelphia, or Cape May.

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Beautifully situated at the foot of Lake Huron, in full view of all ships passing in and out of the River St. Clair. Thoroughly refitted and enlarged since last season.
BOATING, BATHING,
FISHING,
TENNIS AND CROQUET
SEINE FISHING DAILY IN FRONT OF HOTEL
This beautiful resort is within two miles of Sarnia and Port Huron, and of easy access to all railway and steamer lines. Terms moderate.
J. VAN WYCK, Manager.
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HOTEL GRANDE POINT, Grande Point St. Clair Co., Mich.
An elegant new Hotel, just across the river from Algonac. Every room a water front. Excellent water works, affording purest water. Perfect drainage. Every modern convenience. Finest bathing beach on the St. Clair river. Fresh milk and vegetables from the adjoining farm. Rates $2.50 per day. Special rates by week or month. Reached via Toledo and Detroit and "Star-Cole" and "Red Star" line steamers daily. Leave Toledo at 5:30 a. m. on M. C., connecting with Detroit boat at 9 a.m. Dinner at Grande Point. Toledo docks foot of Jefferson st., Detroit docks foot of Griswold street. J. S. BRUBAKER, Proprietor.

PLEASANT GROVE HOTEL
ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF DEVIL'S LAKE.
E. H. Imerson, Prop. - - Geneva, Mich.
STEAMER FLORA
Connects with all trains on the C. & M. Carries all guests free to the hotel. Rowing, sailing, boating and dancing.

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The most popular resort on the lakes enlarged and remodeled. For rates write J. O. West, Manager,
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Grounds and Spring unsurpassed. Excellent Cuisine, Passenger Elevator, Baths and experienced attendance. Medical Superintendent. Model Health Resort and Medical Sanitarium.
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OPENS JUNE 20th.
A new house delightfully located with fine view of the bay. Convenient to steamboat landing. Terms: $2 and $2.50 per day; $12 to $14 per week. Cuisine unsurpassed.
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"A bright home makes a merry heart"
It is a solid cake of scouring soap. Try it in your next house-cleaning.
All work should be so done as to give joy to the worker. Perhaps you have never felt joyful when cleaning house? You never will till you use SAPOLIO to assist you. House-cleaning has been revolutionized since housewives first learned its value. Why shouldn't you find joy in your work? All Grocers sell SAPOLIO.

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REMINGTONS FOR SALE!
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CONVICT LABOR MUST GO

It is the Cry of the Workman for His Rights.

Orderly Proceedings and an Appeal to the Public.

Latest News from the Coal Fields of Tennessee—Arkansas in Sympathy With the Laborers.

Coal Creek, Tenn., July 22.—At a secret meeting held last night at 8 o'clock, at Briceville, by the miners, the following appeal to the public and the governor was given out:

To the Governor and Newspapers of the State of Tennessee:

You can do much for this state. From the moment the Governor calls an extra session of the legislature to abolish the convict lease system all opposition to the law will cease in this county. This is absolutely the best that can be assured and is in no sense a threat or attempt to intimidate, and is given publicity that much probable trouble may be averted, as many miners' families are destitute and the importation of convict labor means the abandonment of their homes and the loss of the hard earnings of years.

H. SCHWARTZ.
M. INGRAHAM.
G. E. IRISH.

The meeting was very orderly and we understand that while every specific effort will be made to settle this matter, still the prevention of convict labor appears to be determined upon.

THE SHERIFF ESCAPED.

The Governor of Tennessee no Authority to Act.

Nashville, Tenn., July 22.—The question as to the governor's authority to proceed to quell the miners' riots independently of the civil authorities, the sheriff of Anderson county having left the scene, has been under discussion by his excellency and official friends.

Attorney-General Pickle and ex-Governor Marks were closeted with the governor for an hour. The attorney-general then proceeded to draft his opinion, and was occupied with this during the entire day. The paper, which was an exhaustive one, was handed the governor, but he and all concerned declined to make a word of it public. No orders were issued the troops here, and the governor and attorney-general left for Knoxville.

Although none of the gentlemen in conference with the governor would talk, it was learned that Attorney-General Pickle takes the position that Governor Buchanan was justified by law in sending the military to Anderson county in answer to the sheriff's command; but that as the sheriff has retired ignominiously from the field, the governor is at the end of his row.

The military can only be used under civil authority, and in the absence of the sheriff the troops cannot be utilized. So that unless the sheriff of Anderson county comes forward and again asks for assistance and summons the national guard as a posse, the soldiers will come marching home.

Gov. Buchanan is very indignant at the sheriff of Anderson county for his failure to uphold the dignity of the law.

It is also learned that the purpose of Gov. Buchanan's visit to Knoxville is another attempt to pacify the miners and secure a peaceable conclusion. As there is no probability of having the sheriff of Anderson county re-enter the field there is the last resort.

If it fails, the governor will then call an extra session of the legislature immediately, and leave the matter in the general assembly's hands.

This would be necessary if the miners fail to make peace, as the governor cannot settle the question by force in the absence of the sheriff.

ARKANSAS IS WITH THEM.

Strong Resolutions Adopted Against the Convict System.

Little Rock, Ark., July 22.—News of the convict troubles in Tennessee strengthened the antagonistic feeling here and was followed yesterday by an uprising of all labor organizations in this city.

A mass meeting was held and the penitentiary lessee system was denounced.

Resolutions were adopted demanding that the contracts recently let by the state to the penitentiary lessees, including the building of the state insane asylum, be immediately annulled.

A large number participated in the meeting and threats are made that Winchesters will be used to prevent convicts being worked in opposition to free labor. ther meetings are announced and considerable uneasiness is felt.

REPEAL THE LAW,

The Only Way to Satisfy the Public Sentiment.

St. Louis, July 22.—Major R. H. Dudley, of Nashville, Tenn., is in this city fresh from the scene of trouble between the miners and militia at Coal Creek.

Major Dudley regards the situation as very serious, and fears that blood will be shed before it is over.

The miners, he says, number some 700 or 800, and are resolute and determined men and well armed with shotguns and revolvers.

The militia sent out to guard the convicts were at a great disadvantage, he said, and the result of their campaign is not to be wondered at. They numbered only some 100 men and the position they occupied was in a valley, where the stockade for the convicts was located, and they were exposed to the miners on the hills from all sides.

Had they fired into the miners there is no doubt that they would all have been slaughtered. Under the circumstances I think they acted wisely in gracefully retiring and bringing off with them the convicts.

Gov. Buchanan is telegraphing all over the state for militia to be pushed forward, and is determined to enforce the law and protect the contractors in their right to work the convicts in the mines.

Public sentiment is against the policy of worsing convicts in competition with labor in the mines or anywhere else, and there is but little doubt the law authorizing the working of convicts outside of the prison will be repealed as soon as the legislature meets.

Many hundreds of soldiers are camped in Knoxville, but so far have not been ordered to move to the mines.

The convicts are enjoying their forced vacation in great style.

BUCHANAN IN KNOXVILLE.

He Still Refuses to Send the Soldiers to the Mines.

Knoxville, July 22.—Gov. Buchanan and Attorney-General Pickle arrived at 7:30 this morning. As usual the governor is non-committal. He either knows nothing or won't tell what he does know.

The military were waiting yesterday for orders from him, now that he is here they are still waiting on him.

He and Gen. Pickle will have a conference this morning with a committee of miners from Briceville and endeavor to settle the trouble by arbitration.

The miners are yet determined that the convicts shall not work in the mines, and it remains for the governor to say whether the military shall go on to the mines and put down the disturbance or whether the law shall be run over. The governor refuses to be interviewed by newspaper men.

Labor Commissioner Ford.

Knoxville, Tenn., July 22.—Labor Commissioner Fork has arrived from Coal Creek and denies the burning of the stockade at Briceville as reported.

Mr. Ford says the miners are more than ever determined that the convicts shall not work the mines; that they may submit to the military taking the convicts back to the mine, but as soon as the soldiers leave the convicts will be released.

Mr. Ford is the only one of the state officials here who could be induced to talk and he did not talk much.

Sensation Reports.

Nashville, Tenn., July 22.—The following special which is probably exaggerated will be published by an afternoon paper:

Knoxville, July 22.—Four thousand well armed miners at Briceville and Coal creek are waiting for the militia. A bloody battle will certainly occur if troops go there.

Advices from various points in Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky indicate that the rioters can, on short notice, raise a force of 10,000 efficient men. Monday night the rioters formed on Waldens Ridge and prepared to roll down huge boulders on the soldiers should they approach. The telegraph wires are still in tact but it is hard to get a message sent from Coal creek unless it is favorable to the strikers.

Knoxville, Tenn., July 22.—Ther will be a mass meeting of workingmen at the court house to-night to discuss the situation. The working class are in sympathy with the strikers. The opinion is expressed that the miners are showing signs of weakness in their efforts to arbitrate. The committee from Coal Creek has as yet had no conference with the officials. Everything is waiting on the governor's orders.

FOSTER IS IN THE RACE.

A Surprise Party for Mr. Foraker.

Confronted With a New Senatorial Problem.

The Administration at Washington Does Not Propose to Let Foraker Run the State of Ohio.

Cincinnati, July 22.—Foster is in the fight for the senatorship.

The movement that forced Foraker to define his position has proved to be double acting, and now the battle is a three-cornered one.

Should McKinley be seized with the fever, every one of the famous Big Four of Ohio will be entangled in the contest, and the most glorious battle royal that the state has ever seen will be fought in the ides of November.

The startling development that the Secretary of the Treasury was in the field was made yesterday morning, and with the announcement came the declaration that he has all along been a candidate, a bit of news that surprised some and was received by others with a complacent smile that betokened previous knowledge.

To the Sherman contingent at the headquarters of the Senator at the Gibson House, the announcement caused no end of gossip and speculation, it having been the understading of the night before that the war was to be waged between Foraker and their leader alone. The entrance of Foster in a sudden way, like the devil shot out of a trap in the pantomime, was a staggerer, and opened up long vistas of thought in minds that hitherto had but one fixed idea.

It was not at first credited, but the statement of Mr. Sherman himself, couched in language intended to be ambiguous, supporting the direct statements that had been made, left no room for doubt, and placed the administration followers in a decidedly peculiar position —that of choosing between two candidates; for Sherman is still ostensibly in the field. The conference, which received a terrific blow when Foraker issued his defiance to dictation, completely fizzled out when the news of Foster's appearance in the lists was received, and Congressman Bob Doane and Judge George K. Nash, who arrived during the day from their homes up the state to join the others here, found that their errand had been a barren one. There was nothing left to confer about, unless it would be which candidate should be supported.

When the time comes it is highly probable that there will be but two to decide between—Foraker and Foster. It is no secret that many people who are on the inside of affairs openly declare that Sherman is not a candidate, and that he will retire from the fight before the time comes to take a vote. It is further believed that his strength will be thrown to Foster.

There are those who profess that the candidacy of Senator Sherman is not bona fide, but that he is really running in the interest of Foster, in whose favor he will retire when the pace has been set for Foraker. These are extremely strong statements, but the views contained in them are held by men whose position in the republican party entitle them to consideration of a serious nature.

ENGLAND'S PRIDED SOLDIERS

Another Meeting Among the Queen's Guards.

Only the Greatest Amount of Coaxing Got the Men Into Good Nature Again.

London, July 22.—Truth this morning asserts that a mutiny of the second battalion of the Coldstream guards occurred a week ago. The papers says that a day off duty, which the men had expected after their exacting duties in attending upon the kaiser, was not granted, but that, instead, the guardsmen were ordered out in marching order.

Thereupon the first and third companies of the battalion refused to obey the order, and persisted in such refusal until they finally yielded to the persistent pleadings of their officers and marched to Hyde for the usual drill.

Here the bearing of the men of the entire battalion assumed so insubordinate and sullen a bearing that the command was marched back to barracks, within which it was ordered to be confined for three days.

Ten of the oldest soldiers of the battalion were then placed under arrest, whereupon ninety guardsmen barricaded themselves within a room and declined either to emerge therefrom or permit their officers to enter.

Finally, however, the rebellious soldiers allowed themselves to be persuaded to come out from behind their barricade.

They were then addressed by the commanding general, who, by judiciously stroking the men down, succeeded in quieting them.

Truth's story of the revolt has caused great uneasiness in military circles, where, it is understood, every effort had been made to prevent the fact that a mutiny had occurred among the Coldstreams becoming known.

The grenadiers are now on their way home from banishment in Bermuda, and curiosity is rife to know whether the much-petted Coldstreams will, as a punishment for their revolt, be sent "strange countries for to see."

Left Swinging From a Tree.

Henderson, Tex., July 22.—A negro rapist named Wm. Johnson, aged 17 years, was taken out of the county jail yesterday morning by an armed mob, who overpowered the jailor, getting possession of his keys, and securing the negro.

They quietly took him to a tree near the public square and swung him into eternity. No excitement prevailed.

Another negro charged with a similar crime was jailed just a few hours previous to the lynching. Had his presence been known, he would have shared the fate of Johnson.

SOME SPICY CURRENT TOPICS

Of Local and Neighborhood Interest.

Notes and Comments on Incidents Occurring Daily—Prepared for Readers Who are Hustled for Time.

Lakeside Program.

The following is the program of exercises for Lakeside to-morrow:

1 a. m.—Addresses and councils.
12:30 p. m.—Lecture. Distinguished Men I Have Met. Rev. Jahu Dewitt Miller.
8 p. m.—Grand concert.

Toledo & Chicago Bee Line.

Mr. G. G. Hadley went to New York today to have the Maumee Construction company transferred to the syndicate that has contracted to build the Toledo & Western railway. He will return on Friday.

K. P. Reception.

The members of Lucas lodge, 148, K. P., and families, are cordially invited to attend the reception to Supreme Chancellor Shaw and Major General Carnahan on Thursday evening, July 23, at Pythian castle.

At the Asylum.

The board of trustees of the insane asylum held a meeting at that institution yesterday and transacted routine business. The members of the board of charites were also at the instution on a visit of inspection.

Excursion.

The Clerks' Protective union will give its first excursion Thursday evening on the new steamer City of Toledo. The run will be made down the bay outside of Turtle light, and the affair will doubtless be very enjoyable.

Sent to the Works.

James St. Louis, the salesman who got into trouble yesterday and had a hearing in the police court in the afternoon, was sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and costs and given 20 days in the Toledo work house, by Judge Sala this morning.

Bound Over.

A. B. Clark, the Findlay oil man charged with sending obscene matter through the mails, had a hearing before United States Commissioner Hall yesterday, and, waiving examination, he was bound over to the United States grand jury in $300 bail.

Birthday Party.

Myrtle Elkast celebrated her eighth birthday yesterday by entertaining about twenty of her little friends at the home of her parents on the corner of Ash and Erie streets. Refreshments were served and a general good time enjoyed by all from 2 until 5 p. m. Miss Myrtle received many very pretty little presents from her friends.

Toledo Salesmen's Association.

At the meeting of the Toledo Salesmen's association at Elks' hall last evening Fred Drover was elected a trustee to succeed Henry Hanhauser, resigned. A. H. Krueger reported that the excursion to Sandusky and Cedar Point last Sunday was a perfect success and suggested that more of the same outings be enjoyed. After the business meeting a social evening was spent.

Building Permits.

The following building permits have been issued by the city clerk: Miller Bros., $300 frame shop, Bush street; J. V. Sanfleet and G. E. Hamlin, $400 frame cottage on Springrove avenue, $400 frame cottage on Nasby street, four $400 frame cottages on Nasby street; Neuhausel Bros., $1,000 store front; John Winder, $1,000 frame dwelling, Ontario street; John Stalbaum, $800 frame dwelling, Baker street; J. C. Rodemich, $1,800 frame dwelling, Magnolia street; Barbara Beier, $500 frame dwelling on Vance street.

Toledo Medical College.

The faculty of the Toledo Medical college has just issued the eleventh annual commencement notice, announcing the opening of the institution for Wednesday, September 17. There have been no positive changes among the professors, but it is believed that some will join the Northwestern in case that institution starts.

Dr. Pooley will officiate as the dean and other chairs will remain unchanged at present. The Toledo starts out this year under the most flattering auspices, and have laid down some rigid laws for the students.

The matriculates, it is estimated will number near 100, most of whom are from outside the city.

Wedding Bells.

Yesterday morning Robert Villwock was married to Miss Susan Dezel. The ceremony was performed at the rectory of St. Joseph's French church, Rev. Father Braire officiating. Miss Compo attended the bride and Mr. W. Rowe acted as best man. After the ceremony the happy party was driven to the home of the bride's parents corner of Bancroft and Locust streets, where they received the congratulations of their numerous friends. In the evening a grand reception was given and the large attendance was treated to a sumptuous feast, after which the night was spent in general merry making. Every one enjoyed it and the presents which were numerous and valuable were much admired. Mr. and Mrs. Villwock start on life's journey with the good wishes of all.

Important Arrest.

It has just been made known that J. M. Reynolds, arrested on suspicion by Detective Nichter Sunday, is an all around thief and horse stealer.

Reynolds came to Toledo Sunday with a fine horse, new top buggy and new harness, and had them put up at a livery stable when he was arrested. A blanket and part of the harness had the name of W. R. McConnell, Rochester, Lorain county, on them. Mr. McConnell was notified and was here yesterday and identified the buggy and harness as his, having been stolen from his farm a few nights ago.

Reynolds admitted having stolen the horse but would not say where from. A horse was stolen in Lorain county the description of which answers to the horse here. C. C. Eosign, the sheriff of Lorain county, was notified and was here last night, and thinks the horse is the one stolen there. He returned this morning with Reynolds.

Real Estate Transfers.

Albert E. Macomber and wife to Catharine Macnamara, portion of lot 145, Vistula division, $200.

Hannah E. Reid to Minerva P. Cobby, two and one-half acres of land in Sylvania township, $300.

Horace S. Walbridge to Stanislaus Manuszak, lot 208, Walbridge's second addition, $425.

Charles Mills and wife to John R. B. Ransom, lot 180, Ransom's addition, $1,000.

Bridget Moran and Patrick Moran to Frank E. Wright, lots 75 and 76, Calkins' addition, $2,700.

George K. Detwiler to Christine Wettlinger, lot 5, extension Peck's addition $250.

Nicholas Reppy to Margaret Benz, lot 6, sub-division 588, Port Lawrence division, $600.

Henrietta Boelter et al, to Martin Adamski, lot 831, T. P. Brown's addition, $425.

Mary A. Mator, to Michael Morrissey, lot 89, Germania addition, $450.

To Be Reorganized.

Some days since the BEE briefly mentioned the fact that an effort was being made to reorganize the Northwestern Ohio Medical college, so that the institution would be ready to receive students at the September opening. This seems to be more than probable now, and the chances for a permanant organization are exceedingly propitious.

Those having the matter in charge feel confident that the college will be opened and placed on a more firm basis than ever before. While many of the old professors have resigned their chairs, still new blood has been secured that will give the institution considerable of a reputation.

Dr. Tuorne, who has been prominently identified with the Northwestern since its foundation in this city, is one of the prime movers in the new deal, and proposes bringing the institution up to a standing equal to any in the United States.

The BEE was informed by one of the doctors this morning that an active campaign was being indulged in, and that a complete list of the faculty would be announced in a few days.

Suit on a Note.

In common pleas court to-day the Unioa Savings Bank company instituted proceedings against Dora Klag and Christian Klag and Charles E. Worden, to recover $934.93 on a note given by Dora and Christian Klag secured by mortgage on real estate, which was after purchased by Charles E. Worden, who assumed the indebtedness.

Joseph D. Ford, James M. Ritchie, Alfred W. Gleason, Charles Nelson McKay, John Nagely, John P. Bronson and John B. Stuart claim an interest in the property and are made party defendants, and the plaintiff asks that they establish title to the same or be forever debarred.

DAYTON'S GAS SUPPLY.

Company Demands Higher Prices.

A Mass Meeting Held and the Citizens Protest Against the Move.

Dayton, O., July 22.—About 1,000 citizens and users of natural gas assembled at the City hall last evening, in response to postals cards sent out by the Natural Gas company.

The purpose was not indicated on the invitation, and was not apparent until upon the organization of the meeting a statement was submitted by the gas company to the substantial effect that a good and sufficient supply of gas for the coming winter is contingent upon an advance in the market price.

The prices that now control are fixed by a city ordinance, which the company seek to have annulled. There are now 86 wells in the field, 19 of which have been abandoned.

According to the statement the company has been doing a losing business and can not make any money at the schedule prices It will require new wells and an expenditure of more than $100,000, the company say, to insure a supply for the next winter.

Springfield, Piqua and other towns are in the same boat.

In view of the losing business and additional expenditure required the company asked therefore that the assemblage indorse the proposition of an increase in price, intimating that the existence of the company and the continuance of the gas supply so long as it lasts depend upon the increase in charges.

A number of gas consumers of Springfield were present and interested spectators of the proceeding that will probably be duplicated in that city.

When the object and purpose of the meeting was fairly understood protests were innumerable, and a stormy time ensued.

The assemblage was unwilling to believe the statements made by the company as to the situation in the gas field and the financial exhibit, and sat down on the proposition to change the existing scale of prices on the expert's statements.

A resolution was adopted to appoint a committee of ten citizens to visit the gas field and investigate and report upon the whole subject.

STRIKE ON THE C., J. & M.

All the Brakemen at Van Wert Quit Work.

They Want More Pay and Shorter Hours—Policemen in Charge of the Yards.

Van Wert, O., April 22.—(Special)—All brakemen on the C., J. & M. are out on a strike demanding more wages and shorter hours.

All trains are at a stand still.

The men are quiet but determined.

Mayor Balyeat has stationed a large force of extra policemen in the yards and at the shops here as a precautionary measure, yet their services so far have not been needed.

The manage ment will try to run the trains with new men, but this the brakemen allege will bring on new and serious complications.

The Engineer and Brakemen brotherhood will not tolerate non-union men.

The Fight off.

St. Paul, July 22.—Parson Davies has just left the conference. He says "the United Press may state that the fight is definitely off both so far as this city and Minneapolis is concerned. The representatives of Hall, Fitzsimmons and the club have decided that this is the only course that will preserve the peace and prevent the possibility of bloodshed.

Committed Suicide.

Nashville, Tenn., July 22. — Gilbert Parkes, of the firm of Blair, Parkes & Co., real estate dealers, committed suicide last night in the office of the American by shooting himself through the head. Financial troubles are the supposed cause.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. J. M. Eley has returned from a trip to Wooster.

Hon. H. H. McFadden, of the Steubenville Gazette, was in Toledo yesterday.

Miss Cora Guinn left this morning for Marine City, where she will visit friends.

Ella L. Conlisk has gone to visit friends at Galveston, Dallas and Ft. Worth, Texas.

Mr. George M. Fisher, of New York, president of the Lion Dry Goods Co., is in the city.

Mrs. J. Villhauer and daughter Edith, returned home after a very plesant visit with Bowling Green friends.

Mr. W. C. Gould, the veteran editor of the good old Democrat, at Canal Dover, Ohio, gave the BEE a friendly call to-day.

A party of young ladies and gentlemen of St. Paul's Sunday school are enjoying a yachting party on the Kate Graham to-day.

Anna M. Hoffman, Miss Belle Hoffman and guests, Misses Mame and Lou Hersey of Delphos, are spending a few weeks at Lakeside.

The Misses May Greenes and Eva Hauck of Tiffin, O., are visiting with their friend, Miss Mamie Mack, of Fifth street, east side.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Asper have returned from a two weeks' visit to relatives at Gettysburg, York Springs, Baltimore and Bay Ridge.

Mrs. Mary Dunscomb and Mrs. A. O'Neill have been called away suddenly to their mother, who is dangerously ill at Archibald, O.

Miss Lizzie Carney, of 444 Indiana avenue, left last evening to visit at Detroit, and with a party of friends will go for a trip up the lakes.

Mrs. E. Bradley and sons Ray and Bart, of Akron, O., are the guests of her parents Mr. and Mrs. E. Clark, 463 Segur avenue. They expect to remain the vacation.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

The taxes collected yesterday amounted to $47,697 87.

Marriage licenses were issued to the following since the last report: Alvin C. Roach and Nettie Cooper, Christian Miller and Mary Disher.

Wheeler's opera house will be opened Tuesday evening next by Cleveland's minstrels. The company is a large one, and there will be a large number of novel specialties.

Mossrs. Jay Westfall and William Wuerful of this city, have brougat here the schooner yacht Myrtle, which they purchased in Cleveland. She is a 33 footer and a first-class boat.

Officers Powder and Gimes arrested Stan. Wisznewiski, Joseph Jagolinski, Thomes Holenski and Joseph Washnaik, last night, as being suspected of having had some part in the Polish row Sunday night.

An alarm of fire turned in from box 324 at 11 o'clock last night called the fire department to Hall's brick yard in East Toledo, where a small fire had broken out in one of the sheds, which was soon extinguished with but little damage.

HARBOR AND LAKE NEWS.

Arrival of the Whaleback Steamer in England.

The Empire State Having a Hard Time—General and Local Marine of Interest.

Special marine weather bulletin, compiled from the war department weather map. Observations taken at 8 a. m.:

Port.	Bar.	Tem.	Wind. Dir.	Vel.	State of We'r.
Oswego	30.28	66	SE	12	clear
Buffalo	30.22	72	SE	6	clear
Cleveland	30.20	72	S	12	clear
Toledo	30.18	74	S	6	clear
Port Huron	30.20	70	S	10	clear
Alpena	30.10	64	SE	6	cloudy
Green Bay	29.98	70	S	8	cloudy
Milwaukee	30.02	74	S	12	clear
Grand Haven	30.06	68	SE	6	rain
Chicago	30.04	72	SW	20	cloudy
Sault Ste. Marie	30.2	58	SE	14	cloudy
Marquette	29.84	70	SW	24	cloudy
Duluth	29.82	58	SE	6	cloudy

Lake region forecast: For Western New York and Ohio—Generally fair, except showers on the lakes; slightly warmer, except stationary temperature at Parkersburg and Toledo; south winds.

For Indiana and Illinois—Light showers; stationary temperature; south winds.

For Michigan and Wisconsin—Frequent showers; stationary temperature; south winds.

A Whaleback in England.

London, July 22.—The new American steel steamer Charles W. Wetmore, Capt. Saunders, which sailed from Duluth, Minn., during the latter part June, arrived at Liverpool yesterday.

The Wetmore is an inland built steamer and her cargo, which consisted of 95,000 bushels of grain, is the first grain cargo shipped from a lake port direct to Liverpool without being rehandled.

Her route was down the lakes from Duluth, through the Welland canal, and thence down the St. Lawrence river and across the Atlantic. The success of the voyage is evidence that the proposition to establish direct communication between European and other ports and the port of Chicago is entirely feasible.

Empire State in Bad Shape.

Sault Ste Marie, July 22.—The lighter Mentor arrived down this afternoon with 350 tons of miscellaneous freight and smelted copper from the steamer Empire State. Capt. Hursley reports the steamer in bad shape, although two steam pumps had succeeded in lowering the water in her hold somewhat.

The wrecker Favorite has two more available pumps, and it is thought that after lightering some of the barreled copper in her hold that she can be released. Ninety tons of flour in sacks are destroyed. The boat, according to the captain, is resting on a group of boulders amidships, and the strain gives her the appearance of being hogged.

Wages Advanced.

Chicago, July 22.—The lake line agents have voluntarily advanced the wages of the longshoremen from 20 to 25 cents an hour, to take effect August 1, and continue until the close of the season of navigation. This is what the 800 longshoremen struck for, and they lost three weeks' wages in fighting for what is now granted them without compulsion.

"We give this advance," Hugh MacMillan, agent of the western transit line, said yesterday, "because it has been customary to do so at this season of the year, and not because any committee has been near us, for we have seen none. It was no more than just that the new men who stood by us through the recent trouble should get the benefit of the usual advance of wages in mid-summer. We should have granted the advance had there been no strike."

Some of the late strikers at once began talking that they would now demand 30 cents an hour, but of this the line agents expressed no particular fear.

Port List.

ARRIVED.

Prop City of Mt Clemens, East Saginaw, 200,000 ft lumber.
Tug Edwin Eddy, Port Huron, light.
Prop H J Johnson, Duluth, 1,600 tons iron ore.
Tug Onaping, Windsor, light.
Schr Annie M Ash, Lorain, light.
Prop Chas S Parnell, Buffalo, light.
Schr Kate Kelley, Buffalo, 540 tons coal.
Prop Rhoda Stewart, Cheboygan, 320,000 ft lumber.
Stmr Idlewild, Detroit, pass and mdse.
Tug S W Gee, Buffalo, light.
Schr R Hallaran, Cleveland, light.

CLEARED.

Stmr City of Mt Clemens, Port Huron, 300 tons coal.
Schr R Hallaran, Fairport, 26,000 bu wheat.
Schr Groton, Buffalo, 23,000 bu wheat.
Tug Onaping, Pt Colborne, light.
Schr Annie M Ash, Superior, 2,000 tons coal.
Stmr Chas S Parne l, Buffalo, 75,000 bu wheat.
Stmr Rhoda Stewart, Cheboygan, light.
Stmr Russell Sage, Buffalo, wheat and mdse.
Stmr Idlewild, Detroit, pass and mdse.
Schr Elizabeth A Nicholson, Duluth, 1,387 tons coal.
Tug S W Gee, Buffalo, tow.

Snags.

The steamer Parnell is loading wheat at No. 5 elevator.

The steamer A. G. Lindsay, grain laden, left last night.

The steamer T. W. Wheeler is loading coal at the Onio Central.

The steamer Henry Chisholm, loaded with coal, left this morning.

The Andrews takes the schooners Groton and Mary out this afternoon.

The tug Birchhead brought in the schooner Kate Kelly last night.

The Henry J. Johnson, ore laden, arrived this morning and is at the Hocking.

The steamer J. C. Lockwood arrived this morning to load coal at the Hocking dock.

The schooner Hallaran, grain laden, left to-day. She was towed out by the tug Birchhead.

It is reported that a black and a red stake near the crib lights have been carried away by a raft.

The schooner Waubashene, with a partial load of timber, arrived this morning to finish her load. She was brought in by the tug Andrews.

CENTRAL AVENUE.

Report of Special Inspector George Meisner.

This afternoon, Mr. George Meisner, who was appointed by the county commissioners to investigate the rumors concerning the improvements on Central avenue, made his report. He finds everything done in accordance with the specifications. The report is as follows:

To the Commissioners of Lucas Co., Ohio:

GENTLEMEN: I the undersigned respectfully report that after careful examination, measurements, and computations, involving considerable time on account of resistance by water, and quicksand etc., in making necessary measurements, I find the following as the the amounts of masonry I was appointed to determine. I also report that the construction of the improvements is practically in accordance with the plans as they were submitted.

Section No. 11, 59.56 cords; section No. 12, 37.61 cords; section 13, 43.13 cords; section 15, 26.90 cords.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. C. MEISNER.

ELLIOTT BECOMES EXCITED.

He Calls Prosecuting Attorney Huling a Liar.

A Great Sensation Caused During the Closing Argument of a Great Trial.

Columbus, July 22.—W. J. Elliott, on trial for murder here, created a sensation this morning by calling Prosecutor Huling a liar, when in his argument he referred to charges against a female member of Elliott's family.

Elliott's lawyers tried to stop him, but he wildly gesticulated and continued: "If I hang I want to hang like a gentleman."

The sheriff seized him at this juncture and forced him into a chair. This is the closing argument, and the jury will get the case this evening.

Dropped Dead.

Tiffin, July 22.—(Special)—Henry Brohl, a prominent German resident of Tiffin and for nearly forty years a leading insurance agent, dropped dead of heart disease at 1 o'clock this afternoon, aged nearly 60 years.

POPULATION OF MICHIGAN.

Some Interesting Figures Sent Out by the Census Office.

Washington, July 22.—The census office has issued a bulletin giving the population of Michigan by minor civil divisions. The population of the state under the census as taken of June 1, 1890, is 2,093,889, an increase in 10 years of 456,952, or 27.92 per cent. In 1880 Montmorency and Oscoda counties were unorganized and were attached as townships to Alpena and Alcona counties respectively. Since then, however, they have been organized and appear separate and distinct as counties.

The following new counties have been organized since 1880: Alger, in 1885, from Schoolcraft; Arenac, in 1883, from Bay; Gogebic, in 1887, from Ontonagon; Iron, in 1885, from Marquette, and Menominee, and Luce in 1887 from Chippewa and Mackinac. When parts of the counties have been taken to form new counties the population according to the census of 1880 of the part taken is deducted from the population of 1880 of the county from which it was taken wherever possible. Fifteen counties in the state show decreases, most of which are small, while 14 counties show increases of more than 100 per cent. Thirty-eight counties show increases of more than 50 per cent.

The counties showing over 100 per cent. increase during the last decade are Chippewa, Crawford, Delta, Gladwin, Iosco, Isle Royal, Lake, Mackinac, Menominee, Missaukee, Ogema, Oscoda, Otsego and Schoolcraft (which leads all other counties with 557 per cent. increase).

The largest numerical increase in urban population are found in Detroit, Grand Rapids, Saginaw and Muskegon.

These cities also show satisfactory percentages of increase. The largest percentages of increase are found in Au Sable, Menominee, Sault Ste. Marie, Cheboygan, Owosso, Traverse City, Escanaba, West Bay City, Muskegon and Cadillac, all showing increases of more than 100 per cent.

ARBITRATORS APPOINTED

To Settle the Ann Arbor Railroad Difficulty.

Various Other Matters of Interest to Railroad Men in This Vicinity.

The differences between the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railroad company and the trainmen will probably have a speedy settlement now. It was agreed to leave the matter to an arbitration committee and this morning President Ashley announced that the company had selected H. E. King as their member of the committee. The employes chose J. K. Hamilton. Both gentlemen have consented to act.

Only a Rumor.

Reports have been sent out that the rates of 1 cent a mile made by the Wheeling & Lake Erie, the Colmbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroads to the G. A. R. encampment at Detroit would have the effect of precipitating a rate war.

"Such rumors have no foundation," said General Passenger Agent J. M. Hall of the first named road this morning. "These three roads have been selected as the official routes by the G. A. R. of Ohio, and contracts have been made at the rate mentioned. The Traffic association has authorized a rate of one fare for the round trip. Any road can make the same rate as we have if they so desire. It is not lower than is generally given to the G. A. R. It is so low, however, that I don't think other lines will have any desire to cut under it. All talk about rate war is bosh."

The Toledo Division.

First Vice President James McCrea, of the Pennsylvania, has issued a circular announcing officially that the Northwestern Ohio railroad having consolidated with the Walholding Valley road, as the Toledo, Walholding & Ohio railroad, it would hereafter be operated as the Toledo division of the Pennsylvania line west of Pittsburg.

Middle States Lumber Association.

An important meeting of the Middle States Lumber Association will be held in this city, at the Boody house, Tuesday next. Various matters pertaining to lumber rates in this vicinity will be taken up.

Future of the C., J. & M.

The sale of the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw will probably occur some time early in October. A reorganization will then be effected, and the road will be leased to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad company. It will not be purchased by the C. H. & D.

Locomotive Engineers.

Wednesday, July 29, the members of Corn City Division, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, will enjoy a day's outing at Cedar Point, leaving here on the Lake Shore at 8 a. m. Heretofore only members of the division have enjoyed these outings but this year they will take their friends with them.

C., H. & D. Elevator Company.

Yesterday the C., H. & D. Elevator company elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, M. D. Woodford; secretary and treasurer, T. E. Ferguson; executive committee, M. D. Woodford, Eugene Zimmerman, C. C. Waite, W. E. Seeley; directors, M. D. Woodford, H. H. Short, Eugene Zimmerman, F. L. Curtis, C. C. Waite, W. E. Seeley, T. E. Ferguson.

Oil Committee.

The oil committee of the Central Traffic Association is holding a meeting at the Boody House to-day. A few rates were checked up this morning. Nothing has yet been done with the applications for reduced rates.

FLIMFLAMMING THE MEN.

Street Car Companies Wander from the Agreement.

The Men are Rightfully Indignant and are Ready to Strike Again If Needs Be.

Apparently the street railroad companies are crawfishing. They don't seem to have any desire to abide by the verbal agreement made before Mayor Emmick, Judge Sala, and three of the committee, men at the close of the strike, and are looking around for loopholes out of which to crawl.

Both the Robison and Consolidated companies have notified their men regarding the new schedule of wages and on both roads the original agreement has been so disturbed by the officials of the companies as to be unrecognizable.

It is a mean trick on the part of the companies and surely will win them no sympathy or support in case of another strike, for the men will go out again if the officials persist in the flim-flamming process. Yesterday the men commenced to straighten the matter out.

They went to the mayor and asked him what he understood the agreement between the men and the roads to be and he said, $1.80 for a day of not over 12 hours and pay for overtime. Judge Sala said he understood the agreement in the same manner as did the three committeemen.

General Manager Lang was seen and over his signature states:

"The proposition was for 15 cents per hour for conductors and motor men and 12½ cents per hour for drivers no man to be required to work for more than 12 hours each day."

This would make the pay of the conductors and motor men on the swing craws $1.50 per day, less than before the strike.

The runs could be so arranged as to shorten the hours of each man thus reducing their wages. The men did not want, and do not want to agree to any schedule by the hour. They desire the $1.80 a day, all around, that the companies offered them.

The mayor was asked to write out the agreement as he understood it so that it could be presented to the company, and he did so, putting in the 15 cent clause. The men said no, but the mayor flopped again, and it was no use.

The employes will meet to-night and decide on a plan of action. They are willing to go out again if needs be.

20 Per Cent. Discount this Month on our Stock of Mantels, Curtains, Grill Work, &c.

20 OFF on all Goods during July.

Briggs & Leibius, 307 Summit-st

READY FOR THE FIGHT.

Democratic Executive Committee Appointed.

Homer Hood and Max M. Eppstein Represent Lucas County.

Columbus, O., July 22.—(Special)—The democratic state central committee met at headquarters this afternoon.

After consultation the following executive committee was appointed unanimously.

John C. Welty, Canton.
W. A. Mays, Miamisburg.
J. M. Van Fleet, Kenton.
Charles E. Brown, Cincinnati.
Max M. Eppstein, Homer Hood, Toledo.
Henry A. Thorp, Ashtabula.
Al Carlisle—Salem.
Tom L. Johnson—Cleveland.
Leo Ebert—Ironton.
W. Stillwell—Millersburg.
M. V. Ream—New Philadelphia.
Theodore Leonard—Columbus.
James P. Seward—Mansfield.
Hon. James E. Neal, of Butler, was chosen chairman with power to select his own assistants.

BURNED TO DEATH

Frightful Accident at Fostoria Last Night.

A Little Child's Clothes Ignited from a Street Fire With Fatal Effect.

Fostoria, July 22.—(Special)—The 4-year-old child of Albert Landsburg, while playing with other children last evening around a bonfire, was burned so that she died this morning at 1 o'clock.

Her breast and limbs were burned into a raw mass from the flames catching in the front of her dress.

Collision at Sea.

Philadelphia, July 22.—The steamer George Law, which runs from this city to Gloucester, was in collision with the Lincoln Park steamer Georgianna early this morning near the mouth of the Schuylkill. As a result one man was probably fatally injured, and the Georgianna will be laid up for some time, undergoing repairs.

The Law's bow cut the other vessel almost to the water's edge and crushed the man so badly that he is not expected to live. His name has not yet been ascertained, neither is the cause of the accident known.

DETROIT, July 22.—Close—Wheat—No 2 red cash, 90½c; August, 80½c; December, 90½c; No 1 white cash, 95c bid. Corn—No 2 cash, 63c. Oats—No 2 cash, 47c.

DIED.

McGOWAN—At 1:30

The Bee.

BY THE TOLEDO BEE CO

ELMER WHITE, G. G HADLEY, F. P. CHAPIN

ESTABLISHED 1876.

The BEE absorbed—
Daily and Weekly Times, February 15, 1891.
Daily and Weekly Post, February 25, 1886.

ONLY 14 years old, and the leading paper of Northwestern Ohio. It is the pioneer low priced paper, is always for the people and is read by the great masses. For these reasons THE BEE has always enjoyed the largest circulation, and is consequently the best advertising medium.

OFFICE 136 AND 138 ST. CLAIR ST

THE BEE Is regularly placed on file and may be seen at the BEE'S New York Office, Room 236 Potter Building, opposite Postoffice, New York City.

TOLEDO, OHIO, JULY 22, 1891.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
JAMES E. CAMPBELL, Butler County.
For Lieutenant Governor,
W. V. MARQUIS, Logan County.
For Auditor of State,
T. E. PECKINPAUGH, Wayne County.
For Attorney General,
JOHN P. BAILEY, Putnam County.
For State Treasurer,
C. F. ACKERMAN, Richland County.
For Judge of Supreme Court,
GUSTAVUS H. WALD, Hamilton County.
For Commissioner of the Public Schools,
CHARLES C. MILLER, Erie County.
For Member Board of Public Works,
JOHN McNAMARA, Summit County.
For Food and Dairy Commissioner,
H. S. THUMBO, Lawrence County.

Quay says John Bardsley "stole, not as a republican, but as John Bardsley." In other words, we suppose, if the Philadelphia treasurer had stolen as a republican he would still be at large and on top of the heap.

A new Richmond is in the field to-day. Charles Foster is announced as a candidate for senator. This complicates the republican situation and renders the democratic outlook more encouraging. Proceed with the cat fight.

There is a wealth of candidates for the speakership of the next house, and of the best thing about it is they are all good men. Upon whomsoever the choice may fall, he will be a sound democrat, true to his party principles, and in every way a credit to the democracy.

McKinleyism is worse than Forakerism. The one was offensive because of its vicious sectionalism and ultra partisanship. The other is a crime against industry and a monstrous fraud established to build up the classes at the expense of the masses. The people of Ohio who rose in their might and struck Forakerism down two years ago have much better cause to give McKinleyism its death blow next November.

The gains of reciprocity are an indication of what benefits would result from a natural trade relations between this country and all others. The one-sidedness of Blaine's reciprocity will prevent its ever becoming a great policy which can be successfully pursued. Venezuela, in declining the reciprocity overtures from this government, has foreseen what other South American countries will see, sooner or later.

The refusal of the republican members of the decennial board of equalization to investigate the charge that Foster R. Warren, democrat, of Lucas county, was illegally defrauded of office bears the impress of partisan trickery and fraud. The charge was explicitly made and a resolution of investigation was introduced in the board. Common decency would prompt a thorough investigation. The confession of fraud accompanies the refusal to investigate.

"Pat" Bob Nevin, of Dayton, is so much disturbed about the break he made in a Bee interview at Put-in-Bay last week that he publishes a card in Major Bickham's Journal, in which he denies the language and the interview. Mr. Nevin addressed the language, attributed to him in the Bee, to the gentleman who sat at his left at the banquet, where wine freely flowed. That gentleman was the Bee reporter. Perhaps it was the wine that loosened Robert's tongue and impelled him to tell the truth.

The exposure of the fraud of tin plate making in the United States knocks the prop from under the McKinley law and the author tumbles in the ruins as a demoralized pretender. Analyze it as you may the McKinley monstrosity is the worst piece of class legislation foisted upon the country since Morrill's first job in 1862. Then every adventurer plundered at the expense of the republic's misfortune. Now the horde of protectionists enriched at the expense of the people are the men whom McKinley counseled and legislated for and whose representative he is in this contest before the electors of the state of Ohio. Hit the law and the author a hard blow in November.

Senator Sherman has advanced his flag so far out on the picket-line that General Foraker, commander of the disturbing element of the republican party, sounds the long roll and the tug of war has commenced. The ex-Governor has declared his candidacy for the United States senate. Possibly there are republicans who think this row will help elect a republican legislature; if so, they will awake to a full realization of disappointment later on. With here and there an alliance member, and the Sherman-Foraker scramble, the democratic majority in the next general assembly will be large. Stick a pin right there. Some good democrat, possibly our own Frank Hurd, will succeed John Sherman.

The latest fake from Bar Harbor comes to-day by way of Washington. It is to the effect that Secretary Blaine will not be a presidential candidate next year, that President Harrison has been definitely assured on this point, that the secretary of state has planned work of such magnitude for his department that it can only be carried out by his retaining the portfolio through another term, and that, therefore and finally, though his health is positively robustious, he will make a sacrifice of personal ambition, re-elect Harrison and stay where he is. There is no harm in telling this story in 1891. What Mr. Blaine will say or do in 1892 he probably does not know himself to-day, and if he did, and if he proclaimed it through a speaking trumpet from the steps of the capitol, the entire country would take it for a political dodge. The reputation of the man of Maine is irrevocably made. He is "sly—devilish sly."

Special agents from the department of labor are to investigate the effect of the McKinley tariff on wages and prices of products. At the request of the senate finance committee Commissioner Wright has sent an agent to Chicago for this purpose, and others will be sent to other manufacturing centers. If an honest investigation is made and a non-partisan report follows, this will be the best use to which the national bureau of labor has been put. "The tariff is a tax" is not a parrot call as some high protection sheets would have people believe. It is the warning cry of true statesmanship, and the fuller the investigation into the workings of high tariff the more plainly will be shown its double action of decreasing the value of a commodity offered for sale whether the commodity be labor or a product, and increasing the market price of that upon which a false value is set by its restrictions. By all means let McKinley's tariff, and its relation to prices and wages be "officially" investigated, and let the individual voter quietly keep up his own study of the same subjects.

Senator Sherman addressed the members of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce yesterday. He told them crops were extra good this season and he had built a new barn. He said he was not going to talk politics, and then dropped into a defense of the tariff and of the sugar bounty, and an argument on the silver question, on the plea that these things were business and not politics. The greatest man of the republican party in Ohio is John Sherman, whom Joseph Benson Foraker and his satellites would retire to private life. He is seldom facetious in public speaking, and not very happy in the attempt, but when he gets down to solid argument he always talks sound sense when he doesn't see partisan reasons for confusing an issue instead of making it clear. The issues of which he spoke, which are on trial before the American people, and especially now in Ohio, it is in the business interest of all shall be rightly settled. That on their solution rests the question of which political party shall hold office is a minor consideration. That upon their right solution depends the prosperity of the industries and commerce of this nation is the great consideration. Senator Sherman is right. There is more business than politics in the questions on which the two political parties now enter into battle in this state. The democracy cheerfully admits it, and will meet its opponent with this understanding.

The Winning Issue.

Commenting upon Gov. Campbell's prophecy that "after the canvass in Ohio is two weeks old you will hear almost nothing outside of that tariff," that Whig organ says that if this is the program, "after the canvass is 18 weeks old you will hear almost nothing of Gov. Campbell."

Cold facts best dispose of this sort of talk.

Mr. Campbell was elected governor two years ago by 10,000 majority upon a platform which approved "the declaration of principles made by the National Democracy in St. Louis in 1888, and especially that part of it demanding reduction of tariff taxes." The convention also resolved that "we continue the battle for tariff reform until the cause of the people is triumphant."

Last year, mainly upon the issue of the McKinley bill, Ohio elected 14 democratic representatives to 7 republicans. In the country at large the democrats had a majority of 800,376 on the congressional vote, and secured a majority of 150 in the next house, chiefly upon the tariff issue.

The billion-dollar congress was then only a half-billion congress. This year the issue of the tariff robbery will be reinforced by the reckless appropriations. But if Ohio is won by the democrats it will be upon the issue forced by the republicans in the nomination of McKinley.—N. Y. World.

Room for a Strong Fight.

There is room for a very strong fight for Ohio on local issues, and on the McKinley bill as a national issue. It should be made with the whole strength of the democratic party. Governor Campbell is an able and honest executive, whose record as governor entitles him to re-election. He deserves personally the strong support of every democrat in the state, while the platform on which he was nominated appeals to every man who is in sympathy with the democratic idea in its struggle with the plutocratic governing idea of the republican party.—St. Louis Republic.

Over Estimated.

It is natural for the republican papers to make the most of every alleged evidence of defection in the democratic ranks in Ohio. The opposition to the nomination of Gov. Campbell, though confined to a small element of his party, was very bitter. No benefit can come to the democrats from under-rating the influence or the extent of this opposition. But that this factor is over-estimated and greatly exaggerated by the republican press is manifest from the statements of the leading democrats and democratic papers of the state.—Grand Rapids Democrat.

Well Known.

John Sherman's financial record, says the Globe-Democrat, "is well known and confounds his assailants." There is an element of truth in this. His record is well known, and the part played therein by a certain Wall street bank, together with the talent he displayed in the acquisition of great wealth upon a small salary, confounds alike his enemies and his friends.—Chicago Times.

Reason Enough.

There is reason enough, therefore, why Europeans should come here to exhibit their products, and under the circumstances it would be most unwise for them, as well as unfortunate for us, to absent themselves on account of the barbarous McKinley declaration of commercial war against the civilized world.—Chicago Herald.

As to Judge Yaple.

The Democratic opposition to Gov. Campbell's re-election seems to be confined chiefly to Judge Yaple, or whatever his name is, of Cincinnati. He was last heard of the morning after the convention in a flamboyant card, which he wrote after consulting the bulletins from Columbus and other things.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

A Confutation.

McKinley declares that he is more than satisfied with the result of the Cleveland convention, as Campbell is the weakest man that could have been selected. Foraker is the man who received all the cheers and glory at Columbus from the late republican convention. Campbell is the weak man who beat Foraker 10,000 votes.—Kansas City Star.

An Abandoned Folly.

Pretty soon we will hear the roseate accounts of the ovations accorded Major McKinley as he weaves along his campaign tour. The special correspondent will be with him. But all this circus bill rhetoric cannot overcome the merciless facts that are in every home. The hunting of quail with a brass band is an abandoned folly.—Massilonian.

Their Prestige Flits.

There seems to be very little doubt that Foraker proposes to antagonize Sherman for the Senate; indeed, the latter admits this to be the case. It would need only the defeat of Sherman by such a man as Foraker to deprive the Republicans of Ohio of what little remains of their former glory and prestige.—Indianapolis News.

In the Right Direction.

In substituting Clarkson for Quay the republicans will not jump from the frying pan into the fire, but from the fire into the frying pan. The jump will be a leap in the right direction, but they ought to jump much farther.—Boston Globe.

Why He Is There.

The presence of Mr. McKinley in West Virginia may be due to private information received to the effect that a tin mine has been discovered in Harrison county. West Virginia is fruitful in everything else; why not in tin.—Wheeling Register.

Give Them all a Chance.

Whoever are to be the candidates for senator there is no use in going into a flurry about them. All the Republicans have to realize is that every one has a perfect right to aspire to the honor.—Columbus Dispatch.

STOWAWAYS IN TROUBLE.

Peculiar Case of an American Boy.

The Lad's Mother Demands His Release.

An Interesting Case Wherein an American Boy Showed the Regulation Grit.

New York, July 22.—Four stowaways arrived here on the National line steamship England, on July 13. Their pedigrees were taken at the barge office, and they were sent back to England as prohibited immigrants.

Three said they were Englishmen. The other, a slim, blue-eyed young fellow, with a decided American accent, declared in an affidavit that he was Frank Sherman, born in Milwaukee nineteen years ago.

He said he had an uncle, Albert Kirchner, living at No. 777 North Wood street, Chicago, where his widowed mother, also a native American, resided.

His declaration had no effect on General O'Beirne, the assistant superintendent of immigration, who decided to send him back with the others. They were all put under guard in the wheelhouse of the England, as the escape of any of them meant a fine of $100 from the National Line.

The wheelhouse is one of the hottest and stuffiest place on the ship. Sherman story was unknown until yesterday to the reporters who get news at the barge office.

It was revealed through John Joyce, a storekeeper on the National Line pier. He was on the ship on Saturday and passed the wheelhouse. Sherman called to him: "Can you get me some paper and a stamp?" Joyce asked Sherman what he wanted to do with them, and Sherman said: "I want to write a letter to my mother in Chicago, so she will get somebody to prevent them from sending me back to England. I'm an American citizen." Joyce, who has lived in Chicago, questioned Sherman, and became convinced that he was telling the truth. Joyce said it would be useless for Sherman to send a letter to Chicago as he probably would not get an answer before tomorrow when the England sails. Joyce volunteered to send a dispatch to the lad's mother, paying for it himself. This answer came back Sunday:

"Release my son, Frank Sherman, who is 19 years old, an American citizen and stowaway on the England."

Joice brought the dispatch to the barge office yesterday. General O'Beirne said he had decided to send Sherman back. He was answered by a reporter: "Do you always send stowaways back"

"Yes, in every instance."

"Whether they are American citizens or not"

"I am not to prove that he is not a citizen. None but a sneak would come into the country that way."

The National line, according to one of its representatives, is not going to do anything to prevent Sherman's return to an alien country, and unless General O'Beirne changes his mind or some of Sherman's friends get him a writ of habeas corpus, his native land will fade in the distance blue to-morrow morning.

When he reaches Liverpool—if he sails—he will be liable to prosecution as a stowaway, after which he may be returned as an American pauper and sent back as a pauper immigrant, and so on until the sea freezes over. From his own story, which he told to the reporters aboard the England, it was not difficult to see that he is an American.

He was clerk in a lawyer's office in Denver, he says, before he went to Milwaukee. He came to New York in May, expecting to get a job as a clerk. He failed and then he determined to go as a cattleman aboard the steamship Nederlands, which sailed for Deptford, England, on June 10. He went off in such a hurry that he left his "wash" (for which he has a ticket dated June 8) at a laundry in Sixth avenue.

He had been accustomed to sedentary employment, and found he could not stand the hard work of a cattle man. He left Deptford after the ship docked and went to London where he saw Consul-General New. He told Mr. New he had no money and asked how he could get home. Mr. New answered his question in Yankee fashion, with another: "When you were hard up in the states and wanted to get home what did you do?" Sherman did not answer the counter inquiry, but went down to the National Line dock and stowed himself away on the England. He came on deck when the vessel was a day out and was put to work.

Sherman Allowed to Land.

New York, July 22.—Gen. O'Beirne issued an order this morning for the release of the stowaway, Frank Frieneran, alias Frank Sherman, allowing the boy to land. A cousin of the boy, Mr. T. H. Kirfthmer, of this city, made affidavit that the boy was born in Milwaukee and that his mother was living in Chicago at the present time.

FOUGHT FOUR HOURS.

A Story of War in Central Africa.

Fifty Frenchmen Do Battle With 1,200 Natives—Many Reported Killed.

London, July 22.—A dispatch from the west coast of Africa says that a French expedition of 50 persons recently started from Lahon on the gold coast, to avenge the Frenchmen recently killed by the blacks.

After a week's march through a tropical forest they encountered 1,200 warriors armed with European rifles, led by three fetichmen at the village of Jouise.

A fight took place lasting four hours, in which one fetichman and many natives were killed and a large number wounded. The natives retreated. Two Frenchmen were killed and 12 were wounded.

Turned Their Faces to the Light.

Gov. Campbell of Ohio used to be a republican; so did Gov. Boles of Iowa; so did ex-Gov. Grey of Indiana; so did ex-Gov. Palmer of Illinois; so did John F. Andrew, Josiah Quincy, George Fred Williams and Sherman Hoar, in Massachusetts. These instances are symptomatic of a remarkable revolution in politics. He is blind who does not see no meaning in it. The inquiry is at least worth making why the tracks lead all one way in this kind of business.—Boston Herald.

Port of the Hoodwink.

What earthly sense is there in putting a tariff on wheat, when we export instead of import? It is a part of the hoodwink the McKinleyites are trying to fit upon the farmers' eyes.—Lima Times.

What It Wants.

The Republican party would go into the next national campaign in high glee and with buoyant hope if it could see the Democracy of the south divided and at war with itself.—Atlanta Journal.

The Anniversary.

To-day is the anniversary of the battle of Bull Run. November 3 will become the anniversary of the battle of Bill run.—Youngstown Vindicator.

That's the Idea.

The campaign should be made so hot on tariff in Hamilton county that the candidates will be forgotten and nothing but the issue thought of.—Springfield Democrat.

Ticket McKinleyed.

The Ohio Republicans have no show to win the race this fall. The leaders of the party "McKinleyed" the ticket at the start.—New Orleans Delta.

LABOR NOTES.

The Robisons Still Having Trouble with Their Men—Consultation Yesterday.

There seems to be a great deal of dissatisfaction among the street railway employes over the treatment they are receiving from their companies. One of the conductors on the Consolidated line said to a Bee this morning that it looked as if the companies were doing all in their power to worry the men so that they would become disgusted with the work and quit.

Continuing he said: "Many of the boys under the new system of wages will not be able to make over $1.40 a day, if they do that. The runs will all be cut up to such an extent that the major part of the men will have to work for less than they received before the strike."

"It is quite evident that the companies are determined to do us all the harm possible, but they may meet opposition which will not agree with them. We have an excellent organization, and have associated ourselves so strongly, that we must and shall have demands. There is not a citizen in Toledo who will say that we made unreasonable request, and for that reason we have their sympathy."

The companies have been engaging a number of men, but for what purpose no one seems to know. Several of the conductors and motor men have refused to show the new men the details of the work until they become members of the order, so that the new comers, from the start become as firmly attached to the union, as the old members.

The Painters' union held a lively meeting at Clark's hall last evening. One of the principal topics of discussion was a communication from the Master House Painters' association. This stated that as there was a rumor that there were two painters' unions, they would like an explanation. The reason for this is that one firm seceded from the union and attempted to organize a new union but were refused a charter.

Mr. Sherman Trask, who expects to leave for Columbus Grove, tendered his resignation as secretary and Mr. T. J. Moore was chosen to succeed him. Mr. Trask has also resigned his position as secretary of the Amalgamated Building Trades union.

The Barbers.

The journeymen barbers of the city, held their regular meeting at Carpenters' hall last evening, with a large attendance. Not much business of special importance came up for action, but considerable routine work was transacted. A committee from the striking printers visited the meeting and received much encouragement.

Six new members were admitted and applications for five more were received. The resignation of William Hain as state organizer was tendered and accepted. Mr. Hain gave as his reasons for resigning that he could not spare the time for the duties of the office.

JEALOUS OF EACH OTHER.

France and Germany Both Need Watching.

The Von Munster Incident Causing Comment.

Emperor William's Statement that a Post of Danger is a Post of Honor Finds Criticism.

Paris, July 22.—The abrupt appearance at Berlin and London of conspicuous mention of a recent alleged correspondence between Count Von Munster, the German ambassador to France, and his imperial master, William II, coming as it did, suspiciously close upon the departure from England for Norway of the kaiser, has not passed unnoticed here.

It must indeed be a puerile matter which, supposing it to effect ever so remotely the normally strained relations between France and Germany, would escape the alert attention of Frenchmen.

Strangely enough, the Parisian press sees nothing in the tone assumed by the emperor in putting aside the application of his minister to be relieved from the French embassy to demand more than briefly contemptuous criticism.

Desirous, if possible, of ascertaining what is thought in French official circles of the significant and almost openly threatening language attributed to the emperor in the correspondence referred to, the correspondent of the United Press to-day called upon a friend who is a chief of bureau in the foreign office under M. Ribot.

The gentleman wears the cross of the Legion of Honor, and has been in the French diplomatic service since the days of 1871 when Thiers and the national assembly camped out at Versailles.

On being shown a clipping containing an abstract of the correspondence here alluded to, and asked what, if anything, he knew of the matter, and what, if anything, he would say in connection therewith, he spoke as follows:

"There is no reason why I should exercise any particular reserve in speaking frankly on this subject, the more so as there is nothing in it which brings it within the purview of my bureau, or of the office of which it is a branch.

"The dispatch to which you call my attention may be as veracious as proof of Holy Writ; again it may be a "feeler;" or, yet again, it may be just an ordinary every day sort of falsehood.

In any event, it concerns a matter of which the French foreign office is not officially cognizant. All that is said about the amiability, patience, and diplomatic finesse of Count Von Munster is strictly true. He is a most agreeable gentleman.

"I am somewhat dubious, however, as to the difficulties of his post as ambassador of Germany to France. There are undoubtedly many small annoyances connected with it, but I hardly think the count would say to you that, however bitter may be national animosities, the officials of the French government have not invariably accompanied unwelcome demands upon his country with a gracious deference to the personal worth of its diplomatic representative in Paris.

"However, it may be that the count really wishes to go home. All things are possible—even, I believe, that a scholar, statesman, and man of affairs should wish to leave life in Paris to vegetate Germany.

Speaking more particularly of the reply of the emperor to Count Von Munster, the official said: Let me say to you that when the emperor advises his servant that 'a post of danger is a post of honor,' he does not startle an anxiously listening world with a revelation.

"If he meant to convey the impression that there could be personal danger, under any circumstances, to his representative here in Paris, he is merely guilty of one more breach of good taste and still another error of a not over-ripe judgment.

"The republic is as strong to protect his ambassador as it was his mother when he sent her here as a 'feeler,' or as it is, for instance, to protect itself against monarchical conspiracies whether spawned along the Mediterranean, on the banks of the Danube or the Rhine, or on the northern shores of the British channel."

It is to be observed that the matter entering into the gentleman's remarks was no more significant than the confident, even aggressive tone assumed in making them by one attached to so peculiarly reticent and cautious a department of government as is the French foreign office.

Visited the Commons.

London, July 22.—Yesterday 35 delegates to the Congregationalist council, most of the number being Americans, visited the house of commons and were entertained at dinner by Mr. Wm. Woodall, member of parliament for Hanley, and other dissenter members.

IRELAND WAS BETTERED

By the Complete Downfall of Parnell.

Home Rule May Now be Secured.

Gossip in the Lobby of the Government's New Bill—Enthusiasm for the World's Fair.

London, July 22.—The surprising willingness shown by the members of the Irish party in parliament to accept a local government bill from the tories, and particularly a bill framed by Mr. Balfour, has furnished political circles with an abundance of material for discussion and comment.

Precisely what the bill contemplated by Mr. Balfour will grant to Ireland is of course a matter of conjecture, merely, but if it is broadly based on the lines of the English and Scotch acts, as the chief secretary has intimated it will be, the Irish members cannot consistently refuse to support it, no matter who may be their leader.

It is contended by conservative members and admitted by Irish commoners that Ireland cannot justly ask for more liberty of action than England and Scotland are content with, and indeed it has all along been asserted by the Irish members that with the same privileges and the same degree of local government as England and Scotland enjoy, Ireland would be satisfied.

The amazing change of attitude of the Irish members toward the government party, and any Irish measure emanating therefrom, is generally ascribed, and no doubt rightly, to the fact that Mr. Parnell is no longer the leader of the Irish national party, or of any considerable portion of it.

Were Mr. Parnell still in the possession of the confidence of the entire Irish party as he once was, there is no doubt that he would have thrown cold water upon Mr. Balfour's advances and led his followers away from home-rule as he has often done before. An Irish member declared in the lobby of the house last evening that the conviction was now damning upon him, as well as upon many of his colleagues, that Mr. Parnell has actually stood in the way of home-rule for several years past.

In the councils of the party he had steadily opposed every suggestion of cooperation with the tory party in securing some slight advantage for Ireland from time to time, yet when he was repudiated by the Liberals and deserted by a large majority of the National party, he sought to make terms with the Conservatives and would have done so had he been able to command a respectable following.

There is to-day a widespread feeling among Irishmen that by the downfall of Mr. Parnell the most serious obstacle in the way of home rule, which must come gradually, has been removed.

The reception given to the World's Fair commissioners by the society of arts, chamber of commerce and other bodies since their arrival here has been highly gratifying to the visitors and equally encouraging to the object of their visit.

Though they were surprised in advance for the display of a reasonable degree of interest in the fair on the part of English merchants, manufacturers and others, they express themselves as amazed at the enthusiasm which abounds in every circle likely to be represented at the exposition.

In his reply to Sir Cunliffe Owens' welcoming address at the chamber of commerce, yesterday, Mr. Butterworth took occasion to express the unbounded surprise of himself and his colleagues at the warmth of their reception, and the deep interest which the Englishmen manifest in the great enterprise.

A dispatch from Paris, whither the commissioners will go Friday, says that the interest taken in their prospective visit justifies the belief that their reception there will be no less cordial than that they met with in London, and equally productive of good results.

STATE OFFICERS

Of the I. O. O. F. Will be in Toledo This Evening—Presentation of Jewels.

A. C. Cable of Covington, grand master of the Odd Fellows of Ohio, is in Toledo to-day and will be at the meeting of Toledo Encampment at O.H Fellows Temple this evening. Grand Patriarch H. M. Innis of Columbus will also be present. After a short business session of the encampment the lodge will be open to all members of the order in the city. Interesting addresses will be made by the grand officers. During the evening the past grand master's jewel will be presented to Mathew Bartlett and a past grand patriarch's jewel to Louis Van Norden.

AN IRISH LAND BILL.

It Will be Part of the Government's Program.

Possible that the Sons of the Emerald Isle May at Last Get Relief from Parliament.

London, July 22.—It is understood that the intimation made by Mr. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, in the house yesterday, to the effect that a local government bill for Ireland based on the same lines as the English and Scotch acts, will be introduced by the government at the next session of parliament, is founded on fact and that such a measure will certainly become part of the government program for the next session. The subject is causing much comment and speculation in political circles to-day.

The discussion of the estimates in parliament had been made the occasion for long reviews in the press, in which the improved condition of Ireland, the facts that agrarian crime has diminished; that trade has increased; that evictions have lessened in number; that boycotting has almost ceased; that the plan of campaign is almost extinct, and that emigration has decreased, are considerably touched upon.

During the past week five of the principal banking corporations of Ireland have held their annual meetings, and while carrying large balances to their reserve funds, they have each declared a dividend of 10 per cent.

The Standard, referring to the improvement in the condition of Ireland, asserts that the discontinuance of the subsidies received from the United States is largely responsible for the improvement. "Tenants," the Standard adds, "bribed by American dollars, will persist in their dishonest and unlawful conspiracy, but left to face, unaided, the consequence of their criminal mistake, first in one place, then in another, they have found it necessary to surrender while the humiliating collapse of the Plan of campaign has given warning as to the worth of the solemn pledges of agitators."

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says that it sincerely hopes that the local government bill will be the serious business of the next session of parliament, adding: "If it is a home rule bill another name, every home ruler will rejoice. Mr. Gladstone has already stated that it is undeniable that the conservatives, in some respects, have a great advantage in undertaking home-rule legislation, for when the tories propose radical legislation the lords growl, but they tear it.

"In the meanwhile the most remarkable feature is the curious rapprochement between Mr. Balfour and the Irish members. The Irish see that their arch opponent is, after all, human, and that he has the qualities of sincerity and courage not inferior to their own. The change has been on both sides and Mr. Balfour has, perhaps, learned the most. Nothing was more striking than his manner of pioneering the land bill through the house of commons."

COMMON SENSE QUESTIONS.

To the Editor: How do our "protection" advocates who are talking against the election of Hon. James E. Campbell and are working for Bill McKinley reconcile the daily increase of business failures, increase of strikes in all branches of business, increase in crime and all its natural results, and this as a necessary result of "protection," alias McKinleyism?

How can you McKinley advocates and "protectionists" digest some of the ideas promulgated by your own daily journals, and especially one of your concerns established expressly in the interest of your greatest moneyed monopolies in this country. We would be pleased to call special attention to this by some of you fellows who are selling goods to-day without a profit rather than acknowledge the stubborn fact of the real action of the McKinley robbery. Read the following extract from the McKinley organ and ponder on the conditions.

When the purse-proud manufacturers who expect to get the principal benefit of the advanced duty on tin plate, will quarrel needlessly with organized labor, and try to stamp out unionism, they are making a blow at the policy of protection itself which should be resented by every believer in that principle. The manufacturers who have been deriving the benefit thus far from a protective tariff law, and who expect to derive still further benefits from it, are the men who have done more to render the protective theory odious than all the free trade professors who ever drew breath. They have done it by injustice to the men who worked under them. The Niedringhaus case is another example of the same kind. They may have money to put up for political purposes, but this should not alter the fact that organized labor is of as much importance to the liberties of the American people as protection itself. And, what is the difficulty about? It appears that it is one of the rules of the Amalgamated Association that the roller shall pay his own shearers, but Niedringhaus insists on paying his shearers himself. It is but a mere point of discipline, perhaps, but when he refuses to meet a committee of the association he struck a blow which can not be indorsed by the friends of protection without serious injury to protective strength. When men can not be justly treated by protectionists, they soon lose their faith in protection itself. Niedringhaus should be called down with a tin horn.

How do some merchants in this or any other city who are simply selling goods as agents for Eastern money magnates and now for the interim between this and election sell goods without a profit for electioneering purposes, relish the condition and such an outburst of the facts from one of your own journals? Can you in the face of such statements blow your tin bazoo for McKinley-ism?

Toledo, July 22. M. O. Waggoner.

TO ESCAPE HIS WRATH.

Perilous Trip of Balmaceda's Opponents.

Pursued by an Armed Force—Miners Come to Their Rescue and Help Them Get Away.

San Francisco, July 22.—A letter from Santiago gives thrilling details of the escape of a party of prominent Congressionalists from that city to Iqueque.

The leaders were Senors Lastorria and Bulness. They learned that Balmaceda would arrest them for suspected treachery and they left Santiago secretly by night, determined to make their way across the mountains to Mendoza and then go to Iqueque.

They were overtaken by a great snowstorm and sought safety in a cave near by. Lastorria was suddenly taken ill and besought his friends to leave him behind. In his delirium he declared he saw his only brother dying in the City of Conception.

He was taken into the middle of the group, and all stood on their feet in a bunch like animals to keep from freezing. Whisky was served liberally, but in a few minutes Lastorria's legs gave way and it was found he had died standing without a word or sign.

The storm continued and a guide was sent for food. He returned with a warning that Balmaceda's troops were on their track. He led the party to a mine near by. They reached the place just in time, for their pursuers were in sight.

The miners were all armed and refused to surrender the fugitives, who finally reached Mendoza.

They passed a man and woman and two children, also fugitives from Santiago, who were frozen to death as they were walking.

They learned at Mendoza that Lastorria's brother actually died at the hour when he had the vision on the crest of the Cordillas.

Lastorria was formerly a senator and cabinet minister. Bulness is a descendant of the famous Chilian general of that name.

GAS TRUSTEES.

Special Meeting Held and Contracts Awarded.

Yesterday afternoon the natural gas trustees held a special meeting at which the contracts for piping 50 miles of the city were awarded to the parties mentioned in the Bee yesterday. One half the work was given to the Lafayette Construction company, and one half to Parks, Foster & Co. The contracts are being made out to-day and will be executed by the president of the board and the contracting parties. The work will commence on next Monday. The contract will be completed in two mile sections, the city having the option to contract for the second section when the first is completed.

The contract for piping Scottwood avenue was also awarded and work will commence at once. The board decided that notwithstanding the protest, the residents of that street desire gas and gas they will have.

At the regular meeting of the board last evening communications were received from the Jaracki Manufacturing company and from the Chester Pipe and Tube company relative to the contract for the pipe recently awarded them by the board. The contracts were reconsidered and given to the American Tube and Iron company.

One of the most important transactions of the board last evening was the granting of the petition of the residents of Air Line Junction giving them permission to construct a line from Langdon street, Fifth ward, to Air Line Junction. This will be quite a boon to Toledo's flourishing suburb and will be much appreciated by the residents thereof.

A schedule of claims was recommended and ordered paid.

IMPALED ON A FORK.

A Sad Accident Near Tiffin Yesterday.

Tiffin, July 22.—(Special.)—A peculiar accident happened yesterday to the 14 year-old son of Burkhardt Wisler.

He was engaged in unloading hay from a wagon and losing his foothold fell to the ground.

In falling he struck upon a perpendicular hay fork and was impaled upon the tines, one tine entering his left arm near the shoulder and emerging in the palm of the hand.

He is badly hurt but will probably recover should he escape lock-jaw.

Three Persons Killed.

Boydton, Va., July 22.—An accident occurred on the Atlantic & Danville railroad, near here, yesterday, killing three persons and wounding four. A material train was running backwards and collided with a handcar in a deep cut. The killed were J. M. Watson, of Danville, E. S. Walters, of South Carolina, (white) and Nelson Place, colored, of Durham.

THE AMERICAN HOG.

France has at last concluded to receive American pork, hams and bacon. Minister Reid appears to have proved an immense success in championing the American hog.—Boston Globe.

France has let down the bars which have kept the American hog out of that country, but the United States government will still continue to impose an excessive tax upon kid gloves, champagne, artificial flowers and other articles which are imported into this country from France. That is reciprocity with a little "r."—Kansas City Star.

The American hog has only half entered France, the concurrence of the senate being necessary to the bill which has passed the chamber of deputies, and should the bill become a law the rate will be 1½ cents per pound as against our 2 cents. The boasted "free entry" of our pork is therefore simply a tariff within a fraction as high as our own.—N. Y. World.

For Summer Cookery

Royal Baking Powder will be found the greatest of helps. With least labor and trouble it makes bread, biscuit and cake of finest flavor, light, sweet, appetizing and assuredly digestible and wholesome.

WILL FIGHT TO-NIGHT.

The Fitzsimmons-Hall Contest This Evening.

General Belief that the Fight Will Occur.

Dempsey's Vanquisher Has the Best of the Betting—A Fear that it May Turn Out a Fake.

St. Paul, July 22.—The fight for the middleweight championship of America and Australia will take place here to-night in case the agitation now being carried on by the clergy of the Twin Cities does not affect it, and it is doubtful if there will be attempt at interference by the authorities.

Gov. Merriam says there is no law under which he could prevent the contest and Mayor Smith is openly in favor of letting the fight come off, despite the vigorous protests of the ministers.

Apparently the only thing that can be done is to have the pugilists arrested after the battle, and that does not not give the principals or anybody else engaged in the management any uneasiness, the only penalty under the Minnesota law being a small fine.

Fitzsimmons has been in training at White Bear lake, under the tutelage of Jimmie Carroll, who handled him for the Dempsey fight, and Hall has been getting in shape at Beloit, Wis.; "Parson" Davies, Prof. John Donaldson and Billy Woods having had charge of him.

Both are reported to be in the pink of condition and each is equally confident of victory. They are nearer a match physically than is usual in prize fights, being the same height and will weigh within five pounds of each other on entering the ring.

There is a striking contrast in the build of the two men, however. Hall is heavy from the waist down, his legs and thighs being those of a heavyweight, while his body is about that of the usual 140 pound man. He has long, sinewy arms and has a shade the better of Dempsey's vanquisher.

Fitzsimmons has long and slender limbs, but they have shown themselves to be fully able to hold up the powerful body that is built like the upper framework of the ordinary heavyweight, and he has the driving power that makes his blows tell.

Both are clever pugilists beyond a question, but Fitzsimmons is the favorite and should be on the form shown during their sojourn in America.

Fitzsimmons started right to work on his arrival in San Francisco about two years ago and won three battles right off the reel, polishing off Billy McCarthy in jig time, knocking out Arthur Upham with ease and crowned his work by making a hollow show of Jack Dempsey, who was considered the peer of any pugilist in the middleweight class. He is a snifty fighter, a good general in the ring and a punisher of the Sullivan order.

Hall, on the other hand, although claiming to have defeated Fitzsimmons, and which the latter, while not denying being beaten, says he laid down to his countryman and was not whipped, has not shown any signs of superiority over Fitzsimmons. He has had but one fight since his arrival here and that was with Alex Gregainias, a Californian who had never attained much prominence in the squared circle.

The following measurements as given by Capt. Cook, of Boston, certainly are not in Hall's favor, with the single exception of length of reach:

	Fitzsimmons.	Hall.
Neck	15½ in	15 in
Chest	41 in	37½ in
Waist	41 in	39½ in
Thigh	24 in	19½ in
Calf	14 in	13½ in
Biceps	14 in	12½ in
Wrist	8 in	6¾ in
Forearm	11¼ in	10¾ in
Height	6 ft 1¼	6 ft 1½
Present weight	155 lbs	153 lbs
Length of reach	82¾ in	81¾ in
Length of leg	36 in	37 in

The articles of agreement call for a fight to a finish with 4-ounce gloves, Marquis of Queensberry rules, for a purse of $12,000, of which all but $1,000 goes to the winner.

Each contestant has up $1,500 forfeit for his appearance at the ringside in costume, at 9 o'clock sharp to-night, and not to weigh to exceed 156 pounds. Both are below weight from the latest reports and the present indications are that it will be a stubbornly fought battle and that the best man will win.

A New York writer about pugilism says: If Jim Corbett is made referee of the fight eastern people are likely to feel assured that its result, whatever it may be, will be honestly arrived at. But it is doubtful if Hall will consent unless he is overruled in his objections by his mentor, Parson Davis.

Prior to the Corbett-Jackson fight, Hall affected to believe that he could whip Corbett and he publicly stated this opinion several times. As a fact he could not whip one side of Corbett.

Hall may be a great fighter, but my private opinion, publicly expressed, is that he is as crooked as a ram's horn. Fitzsimmons is an ignorant clown, but for all that he is a much more manly fellow than Hall. He is a man, too, very susceptible to his environments.

Both he and Hall have told me that in Australia, outside of the Melbourne and Sidney clubs, not three fights in five are fought on the level. Fitzsimmons said that being in need of money, he "laid down" for Hall, in accordance with the custom of the antipodes for £15. I taxed Hall with this in Chicago, but his only answer was a laugh.

I think the fight of Wednesday night will be on the level for several reasons, among the chief being the size of the purse. I doubt if Hall fully realizes that there are so many dollars in the world as 12,000, but Davies, who will get half of

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THE OLD APPLE TREE.

Here's the old apple tree, where in boyhood I sported,
When my heart was as light as the blossoms it bore;
Where my old maiden aunt by the parson was courted,
In her prim cap and gown such as ladies then wore.

On this rude oaken bench, 'neath bending boughs seated,
While the wild bee was humming its song in the tree,
There we children oft times by our elders were treated
To share with their gossip, some cakes and weak tea.

Look! here are the names of the many new sleeping,
Of dead parents and kindred long gone to the tomb;
The old apple tree like a true friend is heaping
The old oak bench they sat on with beauty and bloom.

In the glad days of spring, when the spirit rejoices,
When the old apple tree looks as gay as a bride,
I could dream that I heard every one of the voices
Of the friends who sat here on the bench by my side.

Every rudely carved name has a story to tell me—
And that true lover's knot, I remember it well:
It was carved on the day when my first grief befell me,
The day of my parting from sweet Isabel.

Oh! the old apple tree, where in boyhood I sported,
And the rude oaken bench, they are still in their place;
But the dear household faces whose welcome I courted,
They have vanished and left me the last in the race.

—H. Coyle, in Vick's Magazine.

BEESWAX.

The French watch product for 1890 amounted to 404,436 watches.

The Nestor of the German composers for the organ, Moritz Haupt, has died in Berlin, aged 81.

A Pittsburg man possesses many curious relics of Napoleon which he thinks of sending back to France.

It is said that the five leading hotels at Saratoga take in an aggregate of $2,000,000 a month during the busy season.

New York city has not had a Republican mayor since 1871, and Philadelphia has not had a Democratic mayor since 1868.

An English gardener has discovered a way of making edelweiss grow in an ordinary flower pot as well as on the Alpine slopes.

A Tolstoi community at Kharkoff, containing a number of educated men who have left society, has been suppressed by the government.

Paul Revere, the hero of the famous ride, was the president of Boston's first board of health. It was organized in Faneuil hall in 1799.

Recent observations with the Lick telescope of the shadow of one of Jupiter's satellites are said to show that the tiny moon itself is double.

The interior of Labrador is said to be the largest unexplored area on the continent and it has a waterfall with a sheer descent of 2,000 feet.

The fees incidental to the obtaining of the title of baron in Germany are said to figure up about $5,000, that of count $20,000, duke $30,000 and a prince $70,000.

Physicians of this country are paid annually nearly $1,500,000 for medical examinations for life insurance companies. Three companies pay over $250,000 each.

The wealth of the United States amounts to $62,500,000,000, distributed among 13,000,000 families. There are 135,000 families which have an average wealth of $1 86,000.

The profits of the Monte Carlo gambling tables are estimated at $6,000,000 a year. Of this amount $240,000 a year is paid to Prince Charles of Monaco in royalties.

It is suggested that it would be a good idea to address letters on the back, across the folded part of the envelopes, so as to prevent the illicit opening of letters by steaming.

Berlin's Society for the Homeless last year provided shelter for 100,000 men and 15 000 women. In the eleven years of its existence it has furnished lodgings, food and medical care to 2,300,000 persons.

A project is said to be on foot for connecting Worcester with Lake Quinsigamond by an electric street railway. It is expected that the Worcester Electric Light company will furnish the necessary electric power.

North Carolina is to have one of the longest electric railway lines in the world. It is to run from Asheville to Rutherfordton, a distance of 41 miles. The power to operate the road is to be derived from water. The line is intended for both freight and passenger service.

A queer suit in equity has been brought against a Philadelphia dentist. He has on his premises an electric plant, with which he pulls teeth. The engine, dynamo and machinery make too much noise for the neighbors, and they have petitioned the court to have the nuisance abated.

Nine certificates of deposit, amounting to $40,989, issued by the Commercial National bank of Denver to a citizen of Keokuk, Iowa, were in the course of business sent to the bank for collection, but got lost on the way. Suit was brought for the recovery of the money, and the superior court of Iowa has decided that the Denver bank must either issue duplicate certificates or pay the amount.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis, after reviewing the claims of various southern states to her husband's ashes, decides that Richmond shall be their final resting place, although this course involves a personal sacrifice on her own part. Beauvoir, however, she says, is too insecure a site for a tomb, for the little sandy peninsula on which the family estate in Mississippi is situated is in danger of being obliterated some time by the waves of the Gulf of Mexico.

The Elecrical Review says that while there has been quite an epidemic of fires lately in New Yord city, curiously enough not one of them has been put down to electricity. The Review comments that it may be that electrical men are getting to be more careful, and it may also be that people whose business it is to investigate fires and their causes are getting to be less rash in jumping at conclusions on insufficient evidence. The Review is inclined to believe in the latter theory.

In olden times if a person accused of a crime refused to plead he was condemned to the "forte peine et dure." He was stripped, taken into a dungeon and laid on the floor with a sharp stone under his back. On him was laid a door, whereon were piled heavy weights, as much as he could bear and more. The first day three morsels of bad bread were given him, the second day three draughts of stagnant water, and so until he died. If a prisoner was convicted his estates were confiscated; to prevent this confiscation many prisoners suffered this punishment. In this country a man called to plead to an indictment of witchcraft stood mute, and is said to have been pressed to death at Salem, Mass., in 1692.

Bouguereau, Vuillefroyes, Mme. Madelaine Lamaire, the French artists who sent examples of their brush to the international exposition at Berlin despite the protests of "patriotic" Frenchmen, are reaping the rewards of their temerity. Their photographs are to be seen in the show windows of the capital, with the legend: "Exposition de Berlin." "These names," ends an article in L'Autorite, "must be nailed on the pillar of shame as those of the worst Frenchmen, unworthy to represent French art. These artists should remain in Germany. We repudiate them. They are worthy of being Prussians." The Matin and a number of other journals have printed the names of the "unpatriotic" artists in their most conspicuous columns.

The "Bulletin de Statistique et de Legislation Comparee" of the French ministry finance contains an interesting account of the postage expenses in the large governments of the world, excepting China. From the account it appears that civilized humanity spends 1,530,000,000 (one milliard and a half) francs every year on postage. Of this amount the United States of America comes in for the largest share, 323,000,000 francs postage, without telegraph communication. Next comes Germany, spending on postage and telegraph communication 262,000,000 francs. Great Britain spends 157,000,000 alone. France spends 143,000,000 on postage and telegrams. Russia spends 97,000,000 and Austra-Hungary 86,000,000 francs on postage and telegrams. The small governments spend from $9,000,000 downward.

ELLINGSWORTH WHIPPED.

Hall-Fitzsimmons Fight To-Night at St. Paul.

Games Yesterday in the Various Leagues—Local Amateur News —Sporting Brevities.

Games Yesterday's.

LEAGUE.

Pitchers—	R	H	E	SB	BB
Brooklyn.....Caruthers—	10	9	4	4	5
New York.....Ewing—	9	8	6	3	5
Pittsburg.....Baldwin—	4	5	2	2	7
Chicago.....Gumbert—	7	11	1	5	2
Philadelphia.....Thornton—	2	6	3	1	1
Boston.....Staley—	6	8	5	5	4

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Athletics.....Sanders—	5	8	1	0	8
Baltimore.....Madden—	5	11	0	4	0
Washington.....Foreman—	4	8	3	0	3
Boston.....Haddock—	6	10	3	3	2

National League.

THE RECORD.

	W.	L.	P.	Per cent
New York	40	28	68	.588
Chicago	43	31	74	.581
Boston	40	33	73	.548
Cleveland	38	38	76	.500
Philadelphia	35	38	73	.479
Brooklyn	34	39	73	.466
Pittsburg	30	41	71	.423
Cincinnati	31	43	74	.419

American Association.

THE RECORD.

	W.	L.	P.	Per cent
Boston	54	25	79	.684
St. Louis	53	29	82	.646
Baltimore	44	31	75	.587
Athletics	38	35	73	.521
Columbus	37	42	79	.468
Cincinnati	35	44	79	.443
Washington	26	49	75	.347
Louisville	29	55	85	.347

The fight at St. Paul to-night between Hall and Fitzsimmons will come off as announced. A tremendous pressure has been brought to bear on Gov. Merriam, but he has refused to interfere, holding that the match is not prohibited by law. He has, however, issued a proclamation that if the law is violated the perpetrators shall be placed under arrest. Much interest is manifested in the outcome of the mill.

Ellingsworth Beaten.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 22.—The finish fight last night between Joe Ellingsworth, of New York, the ex-amateur middleweight champion of America, and Harris Martin, better known as the "Black Pearl," of Minneapolis, attracted a throng that more than tested the capacity of the big amphitheater of the Twin City Athletic club. Although the audience was made up in the main of local patrons of the "talent," it contained a large smattering of sports from abroad. The fight was for a purse of $1,500, and it was given out that in the event of the New Yorker's success he had been promised ample backing to meet anybody for the middle-weight championship. Four ounce gloves were worn and each man weighed in a fraction less than 150 pounds. They entered the ring at 10:15. Tim McCarthy, Tom Quinn, the wrestler, and George Williams acted as seconds for Ellingsworth, with Jimmy Porter and Beverley Keese and Robert Richards for the Pearl. Henry Seeley officiated as referee. Time was called at 10:30.

In the first round both men sparred for an opening, Ellingsworth doing the leading. He succeeded in getting in a couple of good blows as time was called.

In the second round Ellingsworth led out with right and left, nearly sending the Pearl to ground. The latter rushed and half a dozen smart blows were exchanged. The Pearl followed up an advantage, drawing first blood from Ellingsworth neck and sent him to ground as the bell sounded.

The Pearl started in to rush things in the third round, and a vicious upper-cut, followed with a left lunge, sent Ellingsworth on his back. He went down a second time from a blow behind the left ear. A general exchange of body and face blows followed, Ellingsworth being beaten onto the press table and his blood spattering the paper and linen of the reporters. A stomach blow sent him down once more. "Seven" was called by the timekeepers before he was on his feet. A right-hander set him down still again and this ended the round.

The New Yorker was hardly able to keep his feet when he came up for the fourth round. The audience yelled "throw up the sponge," and "don't murder the man," but Ellingsworth was game. The Pearl rained blow after blow upon his face and body, sending him down in his corner four times in almost as many seconds.

The fifth and last round was a repetition of the preceding one, Ellingsworth making but an infant's resistance, while the blood flowed from his face. An upper cut sent him reeling across the ring. He tried to rise but fell back just as Quinn threw up the sponge, and one of the spectators tumbled over in a swoon. The Pearl was next door to untouched, while the defeated man had a dozen contusions over his face and body.

Placed Under Arrest.

Minneapolis, July 22.—The St. Paul police arrested pugilists Hall and Fitzsimmons at White Bear lake and brought them to St. Paul. The program is to arraign them, take their bonds till after the fight, and release them. This will prevent further molestation from any quarter till the fight is over.

Won the Queen's Prize.

London, July 22.—The queen's prize at the meeting of the National Rifle association at Wrisley was won by Private Dear, of the Queen's Edinburgh regiment. Dear scored 269 points. Towards the end of the competition Davidson, one of the Canadian team, led the competitors, but soon dropped the lead.

Schaefer and Slosson.

New York, July 22.—George Slosson has agreed to Schaefer's terms for a 14-inch balk game of billiards for the world's championship and $500 a side. Slosson is to allow Schaefer $250 for expenses, in case Schaefer loses. The match will take place in this city the last week in October or the first week in November.

Won in 26 Rounds.

San Francisco, July 22.—The fight between Greggians, ex-champion amateur middle-weight of the coast and Billy McCarthy at the new Pacific athletic club last night ended in the 26th round in favor of Greggians.

McCarthy followed rushing tactics throughout and was met regularly by Greggians with left hand facers, followed by right handers on the ribs.

There was little variation in these tactics except in the sixth and seventh, when McCarthy caught Greggians on the cheek and nearly disposed of him.

For this McCarthy tried the pivot blow or La Blanche swing. He missed three times but in the fourth he hit squarely on the back of the head and broke his arm. The referee then decided the fight in favor of Greggians.

A peculiar incident occurred in the fourth round when Greggians landed foul on McCarthy taking him in the thigh. McCarthy fainted and was carried from the ring. He returned in 20 minutes but the referee decided the foul was caused by his jumping up as the blow was delivered and the fight should go on.

Among the Amateurs.

The Atlantics accepted the challenge of the Auburndales Sunday, July 26.

West Toledo plays Ottawa Lake for $25 a side Thursday, July 25, at Ottawa Lake.

Patfinders would like to hear from some club for Sunday, July 26, whose members are under 17 years of age.

The Superiors challenge the Standard's to a game of ball Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, on our grounds.

The Independents challenge any nine in the city under 15 years of age, Sunday, July 26, on our grounds.

The Independents challenge the Superiors, strangers, Emersons or Broadways to a game of ball on our grounds, Sunday, July 26.

All members of the West Toledos are requested to meet at Cherry's, at 8 o'clock Thursday evening, July 23. T. C. Bell, Manager.

We, the Modocks, do hereby challenge the Core Citys for a game of ball, to be played Sunday, July 26. If accepted answer through the BEE.

The Futures challenge the Pathfinders for a game of ball, Sunday, July 26, for $5 a side on the Union Depot grounds. Answer manager Futures.

West Toledo plays at Ottawa Lake Saturday, July 25. Game called at 2 p. Batteries—Ottawa Lake, Tubbs and Stout; West Toledo, Bell and Snyder.

All members of Pathfinders are requested to meet at the corner of Clayton and Oliver streets Wednesday evening (to-night) at 7 p.m. Important business to transact. Manager Pathfinders.

The Futures hold an important meeting on the Union depot grounds Wednesday night, July 22. All members are requested to attend, as we have very important business to transact. Manager Futures.

We, the First Ward Sporting club, hereby challenge any club whose members are under 16 years, for a game of ball, Sunday, July 26, on glass works grounds, for any thing under $2.25. If accepted, answer through the BEE. E. G. Parke, manager.

NEWS FROM PIONEER.

A Boy Accidentally Shoots His Mother.

Gossip About the Toledo & Western Bee Line — Personal Mention.

Pioneer, July 22.—(Special))—If all the towns along the line were as well organized and equally prepared as is Pioneer, there would need be no cause for complaint.

The residents have formed an organization and are bound to have a railroad even if it only runs from Fayette to their place. They have been and are now ready to extend aid to any corporation that will give them an outlet and have shown themselves to be equal to the occasion by raising the necessary amount together with the right of way.

Some years ago the signs for Pioneer having a railroad were exceedingly propitious. At that time it will be remembered a road was projected, being known as the Coldwater and Mansfield route. The road was abandoned after considerable work had been done, and the citizens then appealed to the Lake Shore to have the Fayette branch extended to Pioneer.

This the company agreed to do, providing the citizens would give the right of way and do the fencing. The residents readily replied to the proposition, but soon after the Toledo & Western was sprung and the Lake Shore was not pursued further.

Although an inland town of 1,000 inhabitants, it has many well-to-do citizens who are always willing to respond to anything that will improve their place.

One of the principal enthusiasts is hale and hearty G. R. Joy, who stands at the front of the procession. Mr. Joy's one ambition is to have a railroad in Pioneer and for years he and his associates have labored with untiring skill.

Mr. Joy is in the communities and says he proposes to have a railroad running to Pioneer before he passes to the silent future.

Pioneer people are hustlers and certainly deserve the hearty support of all.

The Gun was Loaded.

On last Saturday a lad 12 or 15 years old about five miles east of here, was picking powder into the tube of a gun just outside of the house, when, by some means the gun discharged. The ball went into the house and entered the body of Mrs. Douglass, the boy's mother, who died in 20 minutes.

Mrs. Trego, of Delaware, O., spent the Sabbath here, giving three excellent addresses on temperance, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. in the M. E. church.

Isaac A. Braderick, of West Unity, Sundayed with Rev. and Mrs. J. R. Colgan.

The Toledo & Western Air Line railroad is just now an inspiring topic of talk. Work, we are told, will begin all along the line in a few days.

Roswell Hickok, an old citizen of this place, was buried last Thursday.

Bessie and Abbie Gaudern have gone to Lakeside.

THEATRICAL.

Two New Attractions to Appear at the People's Shortly.

The People's theater will be opened August 10 with Max Fehrmann in the new Hebrew comedy drama, Uncle Isaac. He has originated an entirely different type of a Hebrew from that generally placed upon the stage and it promises to be one of the hits of the coming season. The company contains some very good people.

The May Russell Burlesque Company appears at the People's Theater the week of August 17. This is one of the strongest organizations of the kind on the road and is headed by that famous comedian, Bob Slavin, of black cork fame, bewitching Pauline Batchelle, stately Ada Henry and a score of other artists constitute the company.

A FIGHT TO A FINISH.

Pennsylvania Steel Company's Plant Shut Down.

Four Thousand Men Idle and no Telling What the Outcome Will Be.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 22.—The situation at Steelton is one of suspense. What to-morrow will bring forth nobody knows. Both sides are determined to stand by their colors.

The Amalgamated association is confident and the Pennsylvania Steel company declares its unalterable determination to bar out any labor organization from participation in its management.

Members of the Amalgamated association deny that there will be any violence used in preventing men from going to work to-morrow in event of the steel company refusing to sign the scale.

There will be an effort, however, to dissuade the men from going to work until an agreement is reached. Bessemer mill No. 2 shut down last night, and one of the two remaining furnaces will be banked this morning.

The open hearth furnaces closed yesterday. Some people fear trouble to-day, but others say there is no reason for apprehension.

There is a report that the entire plant will shut down to-day until there is a settlement of the pending difficulties.

A committee of the association waited upon Mr. Brent, president of the steel company, this afternoon, but received no encouragement. At 11 o'clock word came from Steelton that the company has ordered a shut-down of the entire plant.

This action, it is said, was taken after the company had discovered that there would not be sufficient men to continue operations. Almost 4,000 men are thus made idle. The outcome of the struggle is problematical.

A Missing Contractor.

Niles, O., July 22.—William Davis, a contractor and carpenter by trade, has left for parts unknown, after having obtained some $300 by misrepresentation.

Davis is a son of ex-Councilman John T. Davis, a well-to-do and trusted citizen, who feels very keenly the unmanly acts of his son.

"Bill," as he is better known here, leaves a wife and two small children in rather streightened circumstances. He is nearly six feet tall, dark complexion, and usually wore a slouch hat.

SOME JULY BOOKS.

A Critic's Contribution in a Volume of Essays.

Marie Bashkirtseff's Letters—Three Good Novels and One Poor One —A Sermon by Spurgeon.

"Impressions and Opinions" are essays by George Moore, originally contributed to the Fortnightly and other English reviews, now revised and enlarged by the author and offered in book form, the American edition published by Charles Scribner's Sons. They deal with men of letters, artists, dramatists and their works. In the leading essay, a very interesting paper on Balzac, Mr. Moore says:

"The lot of critics is to be remembered by what they failed to understand. That Sante Beuve understood Hugo, who cares? but his failure to understand Balzac will assure him of the sneers of many a generation. The same with Ruskin. Who cares that he understands Turner? We know that he didn't understand Whistler, and 'the pot of paint flung in the face of the public' will survive his finest prose passages."

Mr. Moore exemplifies another side of "the lot of critics." Since Swift "wrote beautifully about a broomstick" and Macauley treated delightfully every subject under the sun that came to his mind, no matter how his essay was headed, the critic who writes bright papers about men and events will find his books welcomed by the intelligent readers of his day. Among discerning critics and bright writers Mr. Moore must be reckoned, and while he writes of men and books and plays and people too little known to Americans, he should be read not only for the knowledge of them he furnishes, but also because his own views are well conveyed and well worth considering. For instance, in his approval of Zola's "Le Reve," he takes occasion to score the popular fallacy that "romance consists solely of digging holes in Africa and blowing up pirates in the Spanish main." In "Mummer Worship," and the paper following it, he reads a lesson on the fashion of according the stage of to-day, its literature, and the exponents of it, a place to which they are not entitled.

"Impressions and Opinions," 16 essays, handsomely printed and bound in cloth, is for sale by Brown, Eager & Hull; $1.25.

Readers who were charmed with the journal of Marie Bashkirtseff will welcome her letters, now brought out by the Cassell Publishing company, the translation by Mary J. Serrano, who also translated the journal. The life, personality, genius and early death of Mlle. Bashkirtseff has been so fully discussed in newspapers and in literary circles that these need not be commented upon in connection with the present work. That the letters themselves possess intrinsic merit cannot be asserted. The honest reviewer must, indeed, put himself on record to the contrary. But the Bashkirtseff craze has not yet died out, which assures the book purchasers and readers. With wide margins, clear letter-press, an autograph letter of Mlle. Bashkirtseff's in French, three fine portraits and other illustrations, cloth covers embossed in gold on side and back, the publishers have done their part to make a beautiful book. For sale by Brown, Eager & Hull; $1.50.

"The Price of a Coronet," is a pretty story adopted from the French of Pierre Sales, by Mrs. Benjamin Lewis. Opening with the financial ruin of Raoul Pontais, Count of Mercoeur, as it came home to him one bright June morning, ruin selfwrought in ignoble dissipation, the story is of the rehabilitment of a noble house of Gascony by the marriage of the count with the million-dowered daughter of a deceased manufacturer. The girl is no party to the intrigue, and by her innate nobleness and purity wins the love of her roue husband, restores him to a sense of his lost honor, from which point, with her aid and that the child which comes to them, he works out his own salvation and becomes worthy of her. The book is issued in the now well known blue cloth and silver covers of the Cassell Publishing company "Blue library." Price, $1.00.

In their 50 cent Sunshine series the same firm publishes "A Debt of Hatred," by Georges Ohnet, author of "The Iron Master," "Doctor Rameau," etc. The plot has a maiden false to her lover, who kills her seducer and defamer; marries her and lives in misery with her until he has killed another of her lovers and is himself wounded near to death; an innocent girl nearly sacrificed to cover up the guilty one's misdeeds, but finally wedded to the hero, after the guilty wife conveniently dies. Gambling on the bourse plays an important part in the story, which is very sensational, and very French. Brown, Eager & Hull sell the Cassell publications.

"Old Abraham Jackson," is the tale of a pioneer's life, "being an episode in the evolution of Nebraska dug-outs." It gives some homely but vivid and natural pictures of every day life on the frontier, the breaking of the first sod, the rearing of the first cabin, district and spelling school, the neighborliness of the scattered settlers, the monumental ignorance of the first aspiring politicians. Unfortunately the story is marred by the wretched style of the writer, and its flavor almost destroyed by the padding in of dreary comment. Should Mr. Anson Uriel Hancock ever write another book of 200 pages, he will do well to cut it down to 60 pages of recorded incidents, and leave out the 200 pages of his own moralizing, taking it for granted readers can draw their own deductions. Serget & Co., Chicago, publish the book in paper cover, 50 cents.

A healthy and entertaining story is "A Matter of Skill," No. 76 in Appleton's Town and Country library, in which series, by the way, a poor book has not yet been published. All the people of the book are nice, the hero and heroine most charming of all. The plot is not fatiguing, and until the very last the outcome is doubtful enough to hold the reader's interest.

A conference address delivered by Rev. Chas. H. Spurgeon is published by Funk & Wagnalls, 12 mo., leatherette covers, 64 pp., 25 cents. Mr. Spurgeon's subject is "The Greatest Fight in the World," from the text, "Fight the good fight of faith." It is a book which every preacher and every Christian will be benefitted by reading, and a seeker after truth should not pass by.

When We Feel It Most.

It is when pain and suffering come to our own that we appreciate the virtues of a quick and efficacious remedy. "My child, says Mrs. F. H. Bennett, 722 New street, Camden, N. J., was having a miserable time cutting teeth. The gums were sore and exceedingly sensitive, rendering the child very uncomfortable and irritable. Although the gums were so sore we could scarcely touch them, just as soon as Dr. Hand's Teething Lotion was applied, relief was positive and quick and the child would laugh when the bottle was shown." 25 cents per bottle and worth as many dollars in many instances. No family can afford to be unsupplied with so valuable a remedy.

For sale by R. C. Spohn, D. Harpster & Co., Bower & Friederick, Geo. C. Nill, Thos. Vanstone.

R. S. Newcombe Dying.

New York, July 22.—Richard S. Newcombe, one of the leaders of the New York bar and one of the best known attorneys in this country, is dying. He is afflicted with cancer of the stomach.

As there is no royal road to learning, so there is no magical cure for disease. The effect, however, of taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for blood disorders comes as near magic as can be expected of any mere human agency. This is due to its purity and strength.

EDUCATIONAL.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
COLUMBUS, OHIO. Permanent Income from the State. Annual Revenues, $150,000. Twenty-five departments. Forty-three Professors and Assistants. Classical, scientific and technical courses. Two Laboratories. Both sexes admitted. Tuition free. Send for catalogue.

The State Business College
"BEST" SHORT-HAND SCHOOL.
NEARLY OPPOSITE P. O., COR. MADISON AND SUMMIT STREETS, TOLEDO, O.
NO MATTER what may be said for an institution of learning, the success of ITS STUDENTS is the only RELIABLE standard by which its worth is tested. Upon this our school relies. Not one competent student unemployed and unable to fill all positions offered us, while other schools have scores of "graduates" waiting. Do not make a mistake, for disappointment is bitter. Summer school, five weeks $4. Phone 768.
MELCHOIR, ROBINSON & MELCHOIR, Principals.

Toledo Business COLELGE
512-558 SUMMIT STREET
SHORT-HAND SCHOOL
Mr. Davis of the Toledo Business College will conduct a class in penmanship from 8:30—9:30; arithmetic for teachers and advanced scholars, 9:30—10:15; arithmetic for those who failed to make their grade, 10:25—12.

Steadman
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Corner Summit and Adams Streets.
IT IS NOT TRUE that one school is "just as good as another," any more than that one doctor or lawyer is just as capable as another.
EXERCISE GREAT CARE therefore lest you be placed in the situation of the many young men and women who have said to us, "I wish I had examined your methods before I paid my money to the other school."
WE DO NOT ADMIT CHILDREN.
A. H. STEADMAN, Principal.

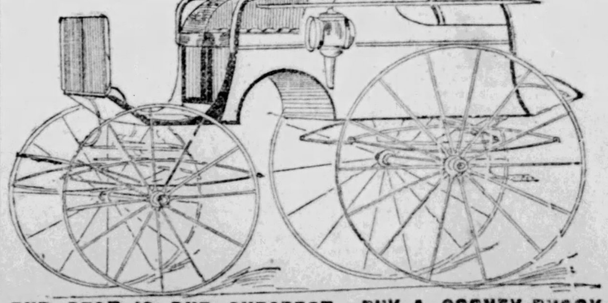
Kenyon Military Academy.
This old and remarkably successful school provides thorough preparation for College or Business, and careful supervision of health, habits and manners. For illustrated catalogue, address LAWRENCE RUST, LL. D., Rector, Gambier, Ohio.

Harcourt Place Seminary.
A school of the highest grade for young ladies and girls. Established upon original lines, its success has been remarkable. For catalogue, address the principal MISS ADA I. AYER, B. A., Gambier, O.

OHIO MILITARY ACADEMY
PORTSMOUTH, O.
Scientific, Classical, Commercial and Select Courses. Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry Drills. For Beautiful and Healthful Location; Magnificent Grounds and Buildings. Newly refitted. New Term Opens Thursday, Sept. 3. Catalogue free.
COL. A. L. BRESLER, SUPT.

THE
KANSAS CITY INVESTMENT
COMPANY
Invite your attention to the opportunities they are offering to parties to secure first-class homes at small cost—something really good, with merit enough in it to attract your attention if you will only look at it. We have one hundred and fifty choice lots in Kensington Addition, between Collingwood avenue and Fulton street, which we will sell at favorable terms. The streets are graded, sewered and ready for first-class buildings. The property is restricted to buildings costing at least $2,500. You are not required to build at once, but you can secure a lot now, cheaper than you can later. The property is sure to advance in price. Look it over; or better let us show it to you. We have some very nice houses there which we would be pleased to have you inspect. If you want a home we can suit you, for we will build for you a house after plans selected by you. Call at our office for further particulars, and get plat of property.

The Kansas City Investment Co.,
GEO. M. VAN EVERA, Manager,
Superior and Madison Sts.



THE EEST IS THE CHEAPEST---BUY A COONEY BUGGY
More Buggy for the Money than any Place in the State.
M. J. COONEY & CO., HURON and CHERRY STS., TOLEDO

Notice to Contractors.

Walbridge Avenue Grading.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 27th DAY OF JULY, 1891,

for improving Walbridge avenue from the center of Illinois avenue to the center of Wendell street, by grading the same its full width to the established grade and providing the necessary culverts, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the intersections in cash, within ninety days after the acceptance of the work and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property, in two installments, one half in ten days after the passage of the assessing ordinance and the remainder in one year thereafter.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposite with the city clerk on each bid the sum of fifty dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that if the bid is accepted a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until first estimate of work done (or double the amount of deposit) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to indorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

C. H. DURIAN,
City Clerk.

jy18cod2w

Notice to Contractors.

Sewers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 27th DAY OF JULY, 1891,

for constructing a cylindrical brick sewer one foot inside diameter along the center line of the alley lying 115 feet west of Sumner street from sewer No. 264 in Jervis street to a point 1 foot south of Segur avenue.

Also, for constructing a cylindrical brick sewer two feet inside diameter and four inch shell, along the center line of the alley between Walbridge avenue and Known street, from the sewer in Maumee avenue to the west line Dix street.

Also, for constructing a cylindrical brick sewer two feet inside diameter and four inch shell, along the center line of the alley between Walbridge avenue and Hickory street, from the sewer in Maumee avenue to the west line of Cherry street, from the terminus of sewer No. 161 to the southerly line of Walbridge avenue.

Also, for constructing a cylindrical brick sewer two feet inside diameter and four inch shell, along the center line of the alley between Walbridge avenue and Known street, from the sewer in Maumee avenue to the west line Dix street.

Also, for constructing a cylindrical brick sewer two feet inside diameter and four inch shell along the center line of the alley between Walbridge avenue and Hickory street, from the sewer in Maumee avenue to the west line of Cherry street, from the terminus of sewer No. 161 to the southerly line of Walbridge avenue.

Also, for constructing a cylindrical brick sewer two feet inside diameter and four inch shell, along the center line of Webster street from the terminus of sewer No. 336 to a point in Webster street that is 175 feet southwest of Cherry street.

Also, for constructing a cylindrical brick sewer two feet inside diameter and four inch shell along the center line of the right of way and the alley between Hausman street and Austin street from the sewer in Lagrange street to the east line of E. D. Moore's addition.

Said work to be paid for in an assessment upon the lots and lands benefited thereby in proportion to the benefits payable to the contractor or assigns one half in ten days after the confirmation of the assessment and the remainder in one year thereafter, except the cost of that part of the work in street intersections, which will be paid in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposite with the city clerk on each bid the sum of fifty dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that if the bid is accepted a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until first estimate of work done (or double the amount of deposit) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to indorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

C. H. DURIAN,
City Clerk.

jy18cod2w

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to noon of

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1891,

for furnishing the materials and performing the labor necessary to erect buildings for the Asylum for the Epileptic and Epileptic Insane, at Gallipolis, Ohio.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of J. W. Yost, architect, Columbus, Ohio, or by calling on Hon J. L. Vance, Gallipolis, Ohio.

All proposals must be accompanied by proper bonds.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Bids to be sealed, endorsed "Bids for Asylum," and addressed to Trustees of Asylum for Epileptic and

OVERTHROWN.

Be fore this shrine a woman knelt to pay
Adoring homage many a night and day.
Here burned the subtle incense of a faith
Tireless as love—like love, more strong than death.
What priceless offerings gathered to this shrin e,
Fitting the service of the One Divine!
Life hurried past it on discordant feet,
She held her worship in a safe retreat.

The icy hand of Reason drew at last
The veil illusion round that shape and cast,
And the broad daylight pierced with cruel beam
The twilight stillness of ecstatic dream.
The poor vain idol, stripped of borrowed grace,
Met his stern worshipper with lifeless face,—
Only an image, clothed and set apart
In the poor cloister of a woman's heart.
"Alas, deluded one!" Nay, rather say,
"This might have been a god which was bu clay."

—Charlotte Mellen Packard in July Lippincott's

THE BORNEO JUNGLES.

Missionary Work Among the Tribes that Kill for the Sake of Obtaining Human Skulls as Trophies.

Everything about his appearance is the reverse of heroic. Rather below the medium height, of slender figure, almost fragile looking, with a refined, mild, delicate face, a long, black beard, in which there are many streaks of premature gray, the whole appearance and bearing of the man is quiet, modest, unobtrusive.

If you took the trouble to classify him you would say to yourself that he was probably some unassuming priest, whose life was as placid as the country parish where he belonged.

That is what the Very Rev. Thomas Jackson, prefect-apostolic of Labuan and Northern Borneo, looks like. If you have heard of some of the brave deeds of this man's life, of the hardships and perils that have been his daily portion for years and try to draw him out on the subject, you will have your labor for your pains. Father Jackson is as modest as most brave men are concerning his own achievements.

But if you can bring the conversation around to the one great cause which he has solemnly devoted his life—and in whose service he will surely die from hardship, toil and remorseless fever of the tropic jungles, if not from the assassin's knife in the hands of a savage head hunter—you will probably find that the quiet voice with the English cadence has risen to an earnest, ringing tone, that the mild eyes are now glaring with a magnetic fire, and you will begin to understand that this slender body is full of nerve and vital force.

Father Jackson has come to this country to ask for help for the Catholic mission he has established on the island of Borneo among the cannibals known as the head hunters—from the horrible custom they have of chopping off the heads of their enemies, boiling the flesh off the bones and hanging up the skulls as trophies in their houses.

Father Jackson is a present in Brooklyn at the parish house of the Church of St. Agnes, at the corner of Hoyt and — lett streets. He is working day and ... to raise money for the cause he ...

... her Jackson is an Englishman from ... in Lancashire. He is a secular ... who, graduated from St. Joseph's ... ign Missionary College of the Sacred Heart, at Mill Hill, London. He was ... ained in September, 1879, and was ... t once to Afghanistan, where the ... troops were just beginning a war ... lasted three years. The young priest ... in all the battles ministering to ... wounded, and was repeatedly honored for special bravery on the field by Gen. Primerose, Gen. Roberts, Gen. Stewart and the governor-general of India in official dispatches. It came to be an aphorism in the army that Father Jackson was always in the thickest of the fight. He got through without a scratch, but in one of the final battles he was reported to be dead.

When Pope Leo found that Father Jackson wasn't dead he evidently thought he was just the man to send to the island of Borneo.

No white man had ever penetrated that country and returned with his life. If the fevers didn't kill him the natives did. No missionary had ever got beyond the coast. If was virgin soil for evidinition and religion. Here was an island, the largest in the world except Australia, containing 270,000 square miles, that had never even been explored.

Father Jackson had no money, no resources, no supplies, no help but three other young missionaries as devoted and as plucky as himself. Of course none of them knew the language of the natives. The prayer book and red cross were their only arms.

And yet to hear Father Jackson tell of what has been done, as he does in inviting help, one would think it was the most ordinary sort of thing. This is the simple way in which he seeks to enlist the interest of the world:—

"Ten years ago, when I was laboring in Afghanistan, Pope Leo XIII conferred upon me the title and powers of a prefect-apostolic and ordered me to make an attempt to establish a mission in Borneo, situated on the Equator between China and Australia. The Rev. Fathers Goossens, Dunn and Kitty were sent out from St. Joseph's Missionary college, Mill Hill, London, to join me in this work. ... ter on ... other priests, two Brothers ... Sisters of the Franciscan Sisters were sent ... to me.

"We were sent to Borneo with hardly any temporal resources, and knowing nothing of the many languages spoken by the scattered native tribes. To get into the country some of my missionaries were obliged to go out to sea in native boats, and after being repeatedly shipwrecked were landed by pagan boatmen on the coast, and then, at the peril of their lives, had to make long and dangerous journies to make their way into the fastnesses of the jungle, filled through rivers infested by crocodiles, climbing precipitous mountain ranges and walking for days together through immense bogs and marshes. In the day time they sometimes fainted from exhaustion and the intense heat, and at night they were stung almost to madness by the sand flies, mosquitoes and other troubles—me insects which abound in the Borneo jungles.

"Nearly all the tribes of the interior of Borneo are utterly rude and uncivilized. They are generally located far apart and are fond of changing their dwelling places. They have scarcely anything in the way of dress. Slavery exists among them. In some tribes human sacrifices are offered. They have a custom of killing people in order to obtain human skulls, which they suspend as trophies from the roofs of their huts. But notwithstanding the barbarous customs that exists among them they have many good qualities; they are truthful and honest and have a great affection for their children. Polygamy is almost unknown among them. They are a brave, independent people, well worthy of the labors of a missionary of the Catholic Church.

"My missionaries have succeeded in learning several of the unwritten languages used by the native tribes, and have established eight stations or centers of work in various parts of the immense country confided to their care. In these places active missionary work is going on with every prospect of success, if we can obtain the means to maintain and support them until they can be made self-supporting. Up to the present time about eight hundred heathens have been carefully instructed and baptized. About two hundred native children are living with the missionaries and are educated as Christians."

When Father Jackson and his three priests landed at Borneo it was at Sarawak, on the northern coast, where the only white man was an adventurous Englishman, Sir Charles Brooke, had acquired a strip of territory on the coast by purchase from the native sultans. Sir Charles Brooke, whose story and that of his uncle, Sir James, is one of the romances of history, is the Rajah of Sarawak. He is not a Catholic, but he welcomed the brave priests and has been of invaluable assistance to them. Kuching where the Rajah lives, is the only town worthy the name on the coast.

The population of Sarawak is about twenty thousand, mostly Malays and Chinamen and the slaves of the island, who are called Dyaks. The entire population was exterminated in a general massacre in 1857. The Chinamen and Malays killed off the white settlers brought there by Rajah Brooke, but were themselves slaughtered by the native head hunters, who took about ten thousand Chinese and Malay skulls. This incident will give an idea of the character of the material the missionaries had to work upon, even in the towns, where the rajah had been able to preserve a semblance of order. The whole interior of the island was even worse, for the country was filled with wandering tribes of Dyaks, every tribe warring against the other.

The only access to the interior is in little native canoes by way of the rivers. There are no paths or roads. Up these rivers Father Jackson and his priests have made their way alone and have established seven stations along the rivers, one of them two hundred miles from the coast. The priests go singly to the different tribes. They find their greatest safety in throwing themselves upon the mercy of the Dyaks.

Kuching, the rajah's capital, is the base of supplies, and here the largest mission has been established. There are schools in which the priests teach the boys, while the girls are under the care of the good sisters, whose co-operation was early found to be necessary. Father Jackson soon saw that the only way to Christianize the people was to educate them. There is no written language, of course, and the priests, whose first duty was to learn the native tongue, have introduced written signs by using the English letters. The difficulties are increased owing to the fact that every one of the many tribes has a distinct language.

It is only with the greatest difficulty that the missionaries can lull the suspicions of the natives and persuade he Dyaks to allow their children to come to school. Here is a case in point:—

"There was a bright little fellow named Tuigi, the son of a chief, Api Tuigi, whom we at length coaxed to let his son come to the mission school, by showing him some of the to them wonderful things that education could do. After he had been with us about a week the chief and all his warriors paddled down the river to the mission singing and gesticulating and demanding to see the boy Tuigi.

"When we brought him out the chief looked at him and was very angry. 'You white men are all liars,' he said, 'You promised to make my son like you. But he is not white, he is still black.'

"I explained to him that we meant to make him like us in wisdom, that we would teach him many things, that we had not promised to make him white.

"'Very well,' said Api Tuigi, 'we will see if he is wise. Then, questioning little Tuigi, while all the warriors listened, he said, 'When will the rains come?'—an important thing to know in that country.

"'Of course the boy did not know.

"'We have planted rice. How much will grow?'

"Again the lad was silent.

"'One of our warriors has lost a fine spear. Where can it be found?'

"The boy was still silent.

"'Can you cut down a tree without an axe?'

"The little fellow shook his head.

"Then the chief and his followers took the boy away, angrily denouncing me as a false padri wenang (medicine man). I could not persuade them to let him stay."

"This practice of head hunting has been so much a part of their nature for generations that even the Dyak young men at the mission schools who have become Christianized find it difficult to resist the temptation, and in a recent tribal war, which the priests did not oppose because it was a just war, the young men said that they must bring each their enemies' heads, or the maidens of the tribe would call them women and cowards and laugh at them.

"I was once talking with a number of Dyak chiefs and warriors and earnestly showing them the wickedness of head hunting," said Father Jackson. "They were anxious to know if white men never take their enemies' heads. Of course I told them no.

"We have to use pictures and tell them stories in teaching them, and the missionary who was with me showed the Dyaks a large album with colored pictures of Bible stories. They watched and listened very attentively, as they always do, and seemed to be impressed. As he turned over the leaves he skipped one picture, turning the two leaves together. They noticed it at once. They are very watchful and suspicious. They consulted among themselves.

"'You have not shown us all. You are concealing something,' they said.

"The missionary tried to satisfy them that all was right and went on with his pictures. He finished the book and put it aside, but he had not quieted their suspicions. They said nothing, but watched their chance to get at the book. I was ignorant of this. Some time afterward the whole delegation came to me.

"'Does the padri basar (the good father) say that white men do not cut off the heads of their enemies?'

"'Yes,' I replied, 'the Good Spirit would be angry with a white man and would punish him.'

"Then they brought out the Bible picture book and pointed to the only picture which the missionary had not exhibited to them.

"'See,' they said, and showed me the picture. What do you suppose it was? David after he had slain Goliath and holding up the giant's head to show to the people!

"I assure you that unfortunate picture gave me a great deal of trouble to explain. The Dyaks despise deceit and falsehood. If you once deceive them they never will believe again.

"I was the victim of another misapprehension once. I had been sick and helpless for a month among the Murut tribe. They asked me all kinds of questions about myself, and could scarcely understand that I had no wife. I thought I should die with the fever, but I got well enough to be carried by some of the tribe to Truson river, on the coast, where I found a white man from the British North Borneo company. He was dying with the fever and he asked me to meet his wife and children, whom he had foolishly sent for and who had just come from Singapore on their way to meet him. The poor fellow died, and so did the wife and the whole family afterward, before they could get an opportunity to leave the country.

"The Murnts who had accompanied me saw me go to the poor woman and tell her the sad news of her husband's death. Now, no Dyak man ever speaks to a woman unless she is his wife, and so they went back and told the tribe that the padri wenang was a great liar because he had said that he had no wife. The chief of the tribe afterward sent me word never to return to the people again, as they should be obliged to take my head because I had deceived them. He was friendly to me and his message was really meant as a kindly warning."

—New York Herald.

A CYCLONE IN MARYLAND.

Considerable Damage Caused by a Wind Storm

Upper Marlboro, Md., July 22.—A cyclone which passed over a portion of Anne Arundel county, began its destructive work in Nottingham district, in Prince George's county, about 5 p. m. Saturday.

The track of the storm was less than one-quarter of a mile wide and extended from the vicinity of Corom station, on the Baltimore & Potomac railroad, through Nottingham district, across the Patuxent and down through Calvert county, a distance of 10 miles.

Reports from the locality are meager but the following persons are known to have suffered. A large tenement house owned by Robert McKee was completely wrecked and the inmates narrowly escaped with their lives; a small child was dashed unconscious to the ground by a brick falling from the chimney; on the adjoining farm a large barn filled with 10,000 pounds of tobacco and owned by Louis F. Detrick, of Baltimore, was wrecked.

Mr. Somerville Bowie and family on returning home found the main portion of their dwelling completely destroyed. A large barn belonging to Mr. Bowie, containing five horses and his new crop of hay was demolished.

Mr. R. Crow, a newly arrived settler in this section from Ohio, was in the field plowing when he saw the cyclone approaching. With his western knowledge he threw himself into a deep ravine, but not in time to escape a scalp wound from the limb of a tree, which was hurled through the air.

A large area of corn and tobacco in the path of the cyclone is destroyed and trees measuring four feet in diameter were twisted, uprooted and thrown to the ground. Some of the new shingles of the barn of Mr. Detrick were found at a distance of seven and a half miles from the scene of destruction. There was much and similar damage done in Calvert county.

"Peter Piper Picked a Peck of Pickled Peppers," was a line of alliterative nonsense that the children used to say. Nowadays they can practice on the Perfect, Painless Properties of Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. It will impress a fact which will be useful to know. These Pellets cure sick headache, billious attacks, indigestion, constipation and all stomach, liver and bowel troubles. They are tiny, sugar-coated pills, easy to take, and, as a laxative, one is sufficient for a dose. No more groans and gripes from the old drastic remedies! Pierce's Purgative Pellets are as painless as they are perfect in their effects.

MEN'S IMAGINATION.

Roscoe Conkling was not a man of impulse, but a thinker and a calculator; he was one of the most acute practical metaphysicians we have had since Calhoun; yet with all his metaphysic Conkling had something of the imagination of a poet, and there was, perhaps, no subject dearer to him than the images of his mind. Sensations to him were almost realities, and he would sit at times for an hour or more, looking, as it were, at visions of what he had previously seen with his eyes. This he termed a direct transformation of thought into sensation. "These images," he said, "though unaccountable, are very amusing. To my mind so clear are they, that they partake of the nature of reality. Call them illusions, phantoms, hallucinations, if you will. To me they are phenomena, which, if I doubt, I must also doubt that I see and hear." One peculiarly interesting feature about mental images is that the highest minds seem the most easily impressed.

When one shuts his eyes after having regarded any object attentively, as a tree, or house, or the clouds, the perception, which is mental, continues. And so it is after an impression of cold or heat, or that of smell or taste. Nervous and peculiarly sensitive people say that when they are about to undergo a surgical operation they feel distinctly beforehand the shooting pain which will follow the first cut. In a school of art in Boston the pupils practice copying models from memory. After six months' practice they say the image has become more distinct and if it disappears they can recall it almost at will.

Henry Ward Beecher was not a man of remarkable memory; indeed, he was somewhat deficient in this respect. What sensations he realized were not so much those of memory as of impulse and imagination. Yet Mr. Beecher lived almost perpetually in a world of sensation. He was easily impressed by what he saw and felt, and on that wonderful imagination of his he seemed unable to put any restraint whatever. This is why Mr. Beecher gave very little time to the preparation of his sermons. If he went over all the points in his mind beforehand his ideas were so vivid as to be absolutely master of him, and so having obtained this mastery they lost by reproduction in the pulpit. Nor was his memory wholly to be relied upon. It frequently played him tricks, and what he had once thought upon he could sometimes not recall. A very vague outline of sermon was sufficient for him; but when he once laid hold of a line of thought, so finely sensitive was his organism his mind teemed with images of experience.

"If I have any difficulty in speaking," said Mr. Beecher, "it is certainly not from paucity of imagery, but rather from a pertinent choice of what occurs to me." And so pronounced was the impression that the sermons made upon himself that if he preached twice a day he considered his evening's discourse inferior to the one of the morning and attributed it to the fact that he could not wholly fre himself from the sensations he experienced while preaching earlier in the day.

All sensations, whatever be the nerve by whose action they are excited, have their images. Mme. Patti says she can hear tunes mentally, and in some cases the image is not far removed from the sensation; that she can repeat to herself silently an overture and almost feel the order of the notes and the musical phrase repeated as an echo. Every good musician will experience this sensation when he follows the lines of music covered by their black marks. The leader of A. M. Palmer's orchestra, I do not recall his name, told Mr. Palmer that when he looked over a score he heard in his ear not only the chords and their succession, but also the tone of the instruments. On the first reading over he distinguishes a part of the instruments, and finally appreciates the effect of the whole. Great musicians, as Mozart and Beethoven, have this gift of internal hearing in an eminent degree.

We all know that what we saw yesterday we may see again to-day. The sensation repeats itself, though with less distinctness and force, and deprived of many of its surroundings. The obliteration is more or less complete according to the different kinds of sensation or the differences of men's minds. There is Edwin Booth, who has very delicate nerves and a superior mind Mr. Booth is one of those rare beings that are the delight of the physiologist as well as the psychologist.

When Edwin Booth was a youth so sensitive, reticent, and slight of figure was he that his father became alarmed as to his health, and asked his physician for a remedy. The physician advised that the boy be taken along with his father on his tours of the country, as this would show him new scenes, introduce him to new people lighten up what was becoming a settled gloom of mind, and cure what promised to be an affliction. This proved good as a remedy, but of course could not change young Booth's individuality. And we find him to-day not a whit different in temperament from what he was when a boy.

Mr. Booth is certainly poetic and quickly impressed, though not so deeply moved and tragic in his feeling as some eminent men who have preceded him. Whatever he does is of almost faultless beauty and will not be forgotten by those who are familiar with his performances. Some years ago when Mr. Booth was more vigorous than now and payed with more abandon to the inspiration of his characters, he frequenty had to resort to narcotics to induce sleep. His wakefulness he tells us, was the effect of the excitement of acting. And in order to break away from the narcotics, he formed the habit of remaining up all night or until the impressions of the performance had left him. After playing in "Hamlet" or "The Fool's Revenge," for instance, every point of the play will recur to him with the distinctness of reality. And this is not voluntary. These images force themselves upon him. So great is their influence that when he is peculiarly sensitive they will repeat themselves two or three times over before being obliterated from his mind. In compliment to Lawrence Barrett's force as an actor, Mr. Booth says that no other player with whom he ever appeared so deeply impressed him as did Barrett, and refers to his Cassius as an interpretation so vivid that he could not easily escape from its effects after he had left the theater. In this regard Mr. Booth is exceptional and not unlike his father. It is usually necessary to exercise the memory in order to produce an image.

Finally images grow dull by repetition as bodies are worn away by friction. After having seen a person many times the outline of the form and the expression of the face are much less clear in the mind than after having first seen him. And so with any object, as a street or landscape, when seen many times at different hours of the day. The impression, so precise at first, becomes less distinct in time. Men who habitually do one thing gradually grow weary of it, and finally cease to be impressed by it at all. This is especially true of actors, for there is no relief whatever to the monotony of a single part. John B. McCullough declared that one character only would drive him mad. Frank Mayo well nigh lost his balance through Davy Crocket. Joe Jefferson's Rip has lost color, and O'Neill's Monte Cristo is played out ulterior. Gen. Sherman became sick of "Marching Through Georgia" that when it was played for him at a banquet it took away his appetite. Dan Thompson will insult a man who calls him Uncle Josh because he detests the character that made him famous. "Let old Rip sleep twenty, forty, fifty, an hundred years," says Jefferson; "if I play him any longer I do so at the risk of my reputation." "But do you not play it better, Mr. Jefferson," he was asked, "the more often you repeat it?" "No. When I first assumed the part it was bold and clear, but now it has grown so vague and dim I do not well grasp it. The minute beauties that make up the sum of art escape me through a sort of confusion." So it is with any image, whether of an object we have seen or a purely mental one. The outline may remain constant all the time, but the distribution of light and shade, the changing nature of the tones, the "minute beauties that make up the sum," become misty with time if not puite annulled.

As already said, with Mr. Beecher and Mr. Booth memory is not essential in the reproduction of mental images. Most people, however, can not produce them without exercising the memory, and to those who have the best memories the images appear most distinct. Goethe, as he willed, was able to produce in himself a complete illusion. "When I closed my eyes and depressed my head," he says, "I could cause the image of a flower to appear in the middle of the field of vision; this flower did not for a moment retain its first form, but unfolded itself and developed from its interior new flowers. These were not natural, but of fantastic forms, although symmetrical as the rosettes of sculptors."

Judge Lamar of the supreme court has a most prodigious memory, and having been a student of metaphysics all his life has trained it to the utmost. One of the judge's diversions is a game of solitaire. After having played the game he can repeat it mentally, the images of all the cards in the pack appearing perfectly distinct and in the order they were played, from the first to the last. Mr. Lamar also plays chess, and he says he rarely plays a game at night without playing it over again three or four times in bed. Labourdonnais could play two games of chess at once mentally; having attempted three at a time he died from the effort. Some chess players attain an extent and clearness of imagination which are simply marvelous. Paul Murphy could play eight games at a time; but what was this to the wonderful mental feats of Paulsens, who could play 20. Ben Harrison has a good memory, and it said that he can repeat a game of checkers in his mind. When he practiced law in Indianapolis he was looked upon by the more "brilliant" attorneys as quite a matter-of-fact phenomenon in recalling scenes and incidents.

Physiologists and psychologists mutually affirm that we live in a world of sensation and image not less real than the world of objects and space; that a sensation is a state which begins as a continuation of preceding ones and ends by losing itself in those following it. By force of a general law these sensations connect themselves with images which have the same properties of continuation—in the majority of cases feebly and vaguely, but in many cases with greater clearness and force, and in exceptional cases with a precision almost equivalent to what we experience in the sensation. J. C. T.

SHILLINGS AND PENCE.

A Schoolma'am's Difficulties With English Money—Her Companions Chose Her, Like Judas, to Carry the Bag.

Before leaving home we were advised by all means to have a common purse. After trying individual payments for just one day, we saw the wisdom of the advice, and took it, and I, alas! on account of my age and matronly title, was chosen, like Judas, to carry the bag. I thus got a little more than my share of experience.

The English money was by far the worst. The Dutch, German and French money, being a decimal currency, was very simple after we had once fixed in our minds the value of the gulden, the the mark and the franc; for the Dutch cent, the German pfennig and the French centime were respectively one-hundredth part as much. But the English money would never divide by 10, and that was what was continually undoing us.

Now I wish to say, least some aspersions be cast upon my reputation as a teacher, that I know the table of English money. I can say fluently in school:

4 farthings—1 penny,
12 pence —1 shilling,
20 shillings —1 pound.

I have even gone as far as what we used to call, when we were children, the also table:

2 shillings—1 florin,
5 shillings—1 crown.

But I found that knowing the table of English money and knowing English money were two very different things. It is one thing to sit in a schoolroom mistress of the situation, and trip children up in their shillings and pence, and quite another thing to stand in a crowded depot, before an official who is master of the situation, and count your own shillings and pence. My introduction to it was in this wise: We had supplied ourselves before starting with some English gold and a little silver. We were very kindly tutored on the voyage by an English friend in making change, and also in asking for tickets in the true English way (which is to say, "Please give me four third singles," or "four second singles," as the case may be), and we considered that we were exceptionally well launched.

The first tickets bought from the common purse was at Chester. Going up to the "booking office," as the ticket office is called, I asked the price of a ticket to Windermere.

"Seven and eleven pence ha'penny," said the man.

I gasped. "Please give me four singles," I said, with one despairing clutch at my English tutoring, mentally groping, meanwhile, for the chalk and blackboard, and, failing of that, trying to make the calculations in my head.

"Thirty-one and ten," said the man, briskly, handing them to me.

Now that morning we had made a deposit in the purse of four gold ten shilling pieces. They were bright, and we were unaccustomed to them, and somehow they seemed very valuable to me. I handed one of them to the man. He looked at me in astonishment and some indignation.

"That's not enough," he said.

Greatly confused, I handed out another.

"That's still not enough," he said.

In desperation I poured out my store before him, and motioned to the girl to give me more. My 40 shillings sufficed, however, and he gave me the change; but remembering that I had to give an account of that money and those tickets, so that each one could go into an account book, I said: "I am afraid I am very stupid, but will you be kind enough to tell me again the price of one ticket?"

"One ticket," he said, politely and slowly, "is 7 shillings 11½ pence; four tickets would be 31 shillings and 10 pence; that from 40 shillings would leave 8 shillings and 2 pence, which I have just given you."

And when I apologized for my slowness, on the ground of not being familiar with English money, he said: "Certainly; I suppose I would have the same difficulty in your country."—Harper's Bazar.

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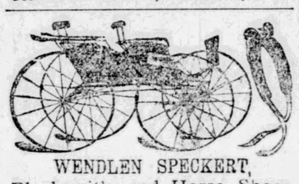

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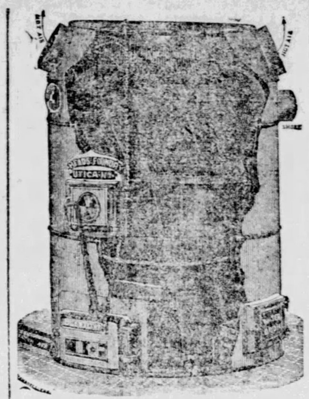

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2,000..Cherry st, East Toledo, large frame house.
1,800..New cottage, Dorr st near Hawthorn.
1,275..Lorain near Broadway, cottage.
1,250..Six room cottage, new, Missouri st.
1,250..Bloomfield st near Union depot.
4,000..Collingwood ave near Bartlett, modern and new dwelling.
1,925..Brick cottage, Ontario st near Bush.
1,250..Washington st near Forest ave, new cottage.
10,000..Jefferson st near 17th, modern dwelling, large yard.
1,275..Frame dwelling

MARKETS.

The market quotations in the BEE are compiled from United Press special dispatches and from reports received by the Toledo Produce Exchange, and specially arranged by Mr. Daniel B. Smith, secretary of the Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BEE, }
TOLEDO, O., July 21, }

London wheat market firmer and improving. Country markets steady. Liverpool wheat firm. Corn firm, fair demand and shade dearer.

The receipts of wheat at seven principal western points to-day are 928,690 bu compared with 256,428 bu on the same day last year.

California wheat movement.—The receipts of wheat at San Francisco in the week ending July 15 equaled 575,776 bu and 45,068 bbls. of flour. The exports from July 1st to 15th equal 775,760 bu of wheat and 83,276 bbls of flour, compared with 448,405 bu of wheat and 28,250 bbls of flour in the corresponding period in 1890.

Duluth market report says: All parties in this market should all bear in mind that after September 1, No. 1 northern wheat will be the contract grade, instead of No. 1 hard, which has always heretofore been Duluth's contract grade.

More steamship lines to Newport News.—The Baltimore "Manufacturers' record" states the "contracts have been signed which guarantee to Newport News three regular steamship lines for five years. The steamers of these lines will run regularly to London, to Liverpool and to Glasgow, and occasional steamers will also be loaded for Havre, Antwerp and other continental ports."

New York "Produce Exchange Weekly" says: "Exports of wheat from India are becoming more moderate, and while they will probably continue liberal for several weeks yet, it is likely that the great rush is pretty well over on this crop."

The supply of wheat in the United Kingdom, in the week ending July 11 was 19,200 bus less than estimated consumption.

The receipt of wheat to-day at seven principal western points are 672,262 bushels in excess of the corresponding Wednesday in 1890.

The export clearances yesterday at four Atlantic ports were light in wheat and corn and fair in flour.

English markets as reported herein are stronger, and improving both in wheat and corn.

Bradstreet's report of the visible supply makes wheat increased 592,000 bushels, corn decreased 489,000 bushels, and oats decreased 1,122,000 bushels.

The receipts of wheat continue free, but there is a place for it, and dealers begin to appreciate the situation, that if this wheat should come out of the farmers' hands now, more rapidly than it can be moved to a foreign market, that may not be a reason for depressing the price. They are bound to take it all. The requirements of Europe compared with 1890 are immensely augmented, beyond and increase that this country may make in exports. Of course there are large interests in this country—a good deal of it east of us—that are short of wheat. They have sold it for export, and now their interest lies in low markets to permit them to make a profit on their sales. With wise and prudent management this crop of wheat will pay this country more money than any other crop we can remember for twenty years. Of course some of the English papers are sending out bear articles, as usual. England is always interested in depressing the price of wheat. The London Times is more courageous and reflects more faithfully the true inwardness of the situation.

The wheat markets of this country have again been strong and higher to-day. There appears to be a subsidence of news bearing on prices, and the trade is fast coming to hold that there is news enough already to support good prices. Before the close the markets lost a portion of the advance, especially in New York.

Corn has also been higher, and closed with a sharp advance.

In New York July wheat closed at 97⅞c, a gain of ⅞c; September at 96c, a gain of 1c. July corn at 69¼c, a gain of 1¼c. Wheat at 63c, a gain of 1¼c. In Chicago July wheat closed at 89¾c, a gain of 2⅜c; September at 87¼c, a gain of 1¾c. September corn at 55¼c, a gain of 2c.

In Toledo.

Business has been active and prices strong and higher, but the aggregate sales are not as large as yesterday. The trading was largest for August. Prices have made a substantial gain, losing a little at the close from the best of the day. On the call July sold at 88¾c and August at 88c.

After the call July sold at 90@90¾c and closed at 90¼c, a gain of ¾c. August sold at 88⅜@89¾c, declined, and again rallied, and closed at 89¾c, a gain of 1½c. September sold at 90⅜@89¾c; December sold at 92¾@93¾c, and closed at 93c, a gain of 2¼c. Cash wheat was strong and active. Sales 200,000 bu. No 2 soft wheat sold at 90@90½c, declined to 89¼c, and closed at 90½, a gain of 1¾c; No 3 soft at 88c, a gain of 2c; No 4 soft at 85c; rejected No 1 at 81¾; No 2 at 78c; No 1 white at 92c; No 2 red and white at 89c.

Corn—No 2 about 63c; No 2 yellow, 63c.

Oats—Nothing done. August, 28¾c sellers, and 28½c bid.

Clover seed—September offered at $4 25.

Call Board, 10 a. m. To-day.

No 2 red soft—8 July—Sales 3,000 88¾c.
8 August—5,000 bu 88c.

Daily Movement of Grain.

	RECEIPTS.			SHIPMENTS.		
	Wh't	Corn	Oats	Wh't	Corn	Oats
N Y....	53400	54600	42000	96500	62654	642
Balto....	134239	14978	.....	48327	.....	.....
Phila....	16500	4492	32975	20160	8391	28408
Boston..	536	39197	11600	.....	.....	.....
Toledo..	199146	1981	300	176909	1850	854
Chicago.	448704	307161	183822	182979	216195	132481
Milw'k'e	16504	4140	19000	.....	.....	1000
St L....	129000	21000	23000	7000	25000	8000
Detroit..	62447	1053	8363	51925	.....	3519
Duluth..	11163	.....	.....	85395	.....	.....
Minne...	89670	.....	.....	10563	.....	.....
Total..	928670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Visible Supply of Grain in Store.

SATURDAY, P. M., July 18, 1891.

	Wheat bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Rye bus.	Barley bus.
New York.	626459	61933	332476	17189	.....
" afloat	34890	41600	.....	.....	.....
Albany....	.....	6440	7800	12000	.....
Buffalo	527443	69559	14712	10095	1891
" afloat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago...	1187935	872786	353672	44243	832
" afloat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	56172	3673	1656	33016	27878
Duluth	1838582	171	6882	.....	.....
Toledo	447020	30426	13593	11408	.....
Detroit	55160	33276	20387	156	5145
Oswego	35000	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis ..	424683	218545	164112	3671	.....
" afloat	66500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati.	.....	8000	16000	.....	.....
Boston	24922	87964	12187	1737	2975
Baltimore ..	286208	134257	84104	3083	.....
Indianapolis	62507	40780	24500	.....	.....
Kans. City.	235775	122988	40801	.....	.....
Minn'polis	24489 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal ..	343938	6995	107651	.....	20156
Peoria....	11014	55073	114022	5479	2169
Philadelphia.	40151	54053	84184	.....	.....
Toronto	45129	.....	35483	.....	14233
On canal...	52000	307100	142800	.....	.....
On lakes...	1018167	1177402	192531	16265	.....
Mississippi R	453880	68857	15259	.....	.....
Total..	12472294	3362092	1759308	152600	74779
Increase ..	666407	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease..	.....	509065	1053310	61067	7033

Markets by Telegraph.

LONDON, July 22.—1 p. m.—Wheat cargoes off coast at opening firmer; maize, nothing offering. Wheat cargoes on passage and for shipment improving; maize, improving.

MARK LANE.—Wheat and maize at opening quiet. English country markets steady.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—1:30 p. m.—Wheat market firm; demand has fallen off; holders offer sparingly. American mixed corn firm, demand fair, 5s 8¾d. Wheat off coast, demand has fallen off; corn demand fair.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Opening: Wheat—July, 87¾c; September, 86c. Corn—July, 58¾c; September, 53¾c. Oats—July, 30¼c; September, 27¼c. Pork—July, $11 22½; September, $11 42½. Lard—July, 6 45; September, 6 62½. Ribs—July, 6 02½; September, 6 80.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Close—Wheat—July, 89¼c; September, 87¾c. Corn—July, 60¼c; September, 55¼c. Oats—July, 31c; September, 28c. Pork—July, $11 65; September, $11 77½. Lard—July, 6 57½; September, 6 75. Ribs—July, 6 72½; September, 6 90.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Flour more active, especially for the home trade; price steady; city mill extra, $5 00@5 10 for West Indies; superfine, $3 60@4 25; fine, $3 00@3 80; Minn extra $3 80@5 30. Wheat opened strong at ¼c advance and moved up ½c more in the early trading. At noon prices were firm; No 2 red winter, cash, 99¼c; July, 97¾c; August, 95¾c; September, 95¾c. Corn opened strong and advanced throughout the morning. The noon prices showed an improvement of ⅝c. No 2 mixed cash, 44c; August, 44c; September, 43¾c. Rye and barley dull. Pork dull; mess, $12 50@13 00 for new. Lard quiet; August, 6 74; September, 6 88. Molasses nominal. Rice for good to fair Cuba. Turpentine dull at 36½@37c. Rosin dull; strained to good, $1 37½@1 42½. Petroleum nominal. Freights dull; grain to London steam 2½c. Butter moderately active and weak; western extra, 17½@18c. Cheese fairly active; eggs quiet; western fresh 16½c. Rice nominal. Sugar, refined, quiet; cutloaf and crushed 5½c; powdered, 4 11-16c; granulated, 4 7-16@4 9-16c. Tallow dull but steady; prime city, 4¾c. Coffee steady; fair rio, 19c.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Money 2 per cent. Exchange quiet and firm; posted rates, 485@488; actual rates, 484@484½ for 60 days, and 487 @ 487¼ for demand.

Government steady; currency, 6s, 110 bid; 4s coupon, 117⅝ bid; 4½s do, 109 bid.

The London market opened higher this morning for American stocks and this market opened firm in sympathy. Dealing were on a small scale and without feature. Prices after opening ⅛ to ¼ per cent higher, made further fractional improvements by 11 o'clock. The Granger and Gould stocks were the most active and made the largest gains. Union Pacific advanced ⅜, St Paul ¾, Missouri Pacific ⅝. The continued good crop news, the reports of the railroads showing better prospects and the discontinuance of the gold exports were attributable for the strength of prices in the face of the extreme inactivity. After 11 o'clock prices reacted slightly only to recover by noon. The weak features were Chicago Gas and the Sugar trusts, each of which declined about 1 per cent by noon.

At this writing the market is excessively dull. The sales amounted to only 45,100 shares.

U S YARDS, July 22.—Cattle—Receipts 14,000; steady for good grades, weak for common and medium. Hogs—Receipts 21,000; weak; 5@10c lower; heavy, $5 20@5 55; mixed and medium, $5 00@5 70; light, $5 10@5 80. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000; firm.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 8 1-16. Futures quiet; July, 7.67; August, 7.61; September, 7.78.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, July 22.—Cattle—Receipts 15 loads through, 1 load for sale; the market was quiet; feeding firm. All sold. Extra steers at $5 80@6 00 per cwt; choice at $5 60@5 75; good at $5 40@5 50; medium butchers' at $4 90@5 30. Hogs—Receipts 12 loads through, 5 loads for sale fresh, and 5 loads held over. The market was dull but higher. Sales good Yorkers at $5 70@5 75 per cwt; mediums at $5 70. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 8 loads through, 1½ loads for sale. The market was steady with but few on sale. Sales of fair to good sheep at 4 25@4 85 per cwt; best lambs $5 50@6 00.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The Evening Journal reports: CATTLE—Receipts 9,000; shipments, 2,000; the market was steady, closing weak; sales of prime to extra steers at $5 90@6 25; good to choice at $5 50@5 85; others at $4 50@5 25; Texans at $2 50@4 65; cows at $1 65@3 85.

HOGS—Receipts 12,000; shipments 6,000; the market was active and irregular; sales of rough and common at $4 80@5 25; mixed and packers at $5 00@5 65; prime heavy and butcher weights at $5 70@5 80; prime light at $5 00@5 80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 8,000; shipments, 2,000; the market was steady; sales of native ewes at $3 50@4 50; mixed and wethers at $4 65@5 25; mutton Texans at $4 25@4 45; lambs at $5 00@6 10.

KANSAS CITY, July 22.—The Live Stock Indicator reports: Cattle—Receipts 7,700 head; shipments 3,100 head; the market for natives was steady to strong. Texans slow and 10c lower. Sales of native steers at $3 00@5 00 per cwt; cows at $1 50@3 20; stockers and feeding steers at $2 00@3 75.

HOGS—Receipts 8,340 head; shipments 300 head; the market was 5@10c higher; sales of all grades at $4 00@5 35 per cwt; the bulk at $5 20@5 30.

SHEEP—Receipts 820 head; shipments 420 head; the market was steady.

EAST LIBERTY, July 22.—CATTLE—Receipts, 546 head; shipments, 341 head. The market was very slow and a shade off from yesterday's prices. No cattle shipped to New York to-day.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,05[illegible] head; shipments, 960 head. The market was active; sales of choice selected Philadelphias at $5 85@6 00 per cwt; best Yorkers and mixed at $5 70@5 85; common to fair Yorkers at $5 50@5 70; fair to best pigs at $4 50@5 25. No hogs shipped to New York to-day.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, 1,000 head; the market was very dull and a shade off from yesterday's decline. Prime, sheep at $5 00@5 15 per cwt; fair to good at $4 25@4 75; common at $4 50@3 50; spring lambs at $5 00@6 00; veal calves at $4 00@5 75

PRICES CURRENT.

Poultry—Springers, 20@30c a piece; old 7c per lb; ducks, $2 00@3 50 per doz; geese, $8 00@4 00.

Provisions—Pork, better; mess, $11 50 per bbl; short, $13 00; clear, $13 50; short clear, $14 00 pounds. Hams, 13 lbs and over, 10½c; 15 lbs, average 11c; 12 lbs and under, 11½c. Shoulders, 8c. Breakfast bacon, clear, 9½c; rib, 9c. Smoked beef, 12c. Lard—Kettle rendered, 8c; by barrel, 8½c; 50 lb tin kettle lard, 8½c; refined, 7¾c; 50 lb tins, 8c. Bacon sides, 8c. Bologna, 5c.

Butter—Gathered creams, 17@20c; fancy Ohio creamery, 16c; fancy northwestern cream, ery, 17@18c; fancy dairy, 14@15c; prime to choice, 13@16c; medium, 10@12c; common, 7@8c per pound. The market is dull for all grades, and lower prices on choice stock are looked for.

Calves—Choice, 6½c; medium, 6c per pound.

Tallow—City, 4c per lb; country, 4c. Market strong.

Hides—Kip skins, 5c; calf skins, 6c; light hides, 4c; heavy steers, 3½c; No 1 green, 5c; No 2 do, 3c; No 1 wet salted, 6c; No 2 do, 4c; No 1 bull, 3½c; No 1 dry flint, 10c; No 2 do, 7c; dry-salted, 6@7c per lb; sheep pelts, full wool, $1 00@1 50; glue stock, 2c. Market dull and quiet.

Wool—Unwashed—Medium clothing, 18@23 per lb; combing and delaine, 24@25c; quarter blood, 23@24c; fine merino, 18@19c; burry and cots, 13@15c. Fleece-washed—Medium clothing, 27@29c; combing and delaine, 30@31; fine merino, X and XX, 28@29c; burry and cots, 18@20c. Tub-washed—30@35c; pulled, 25@29c. Market firm, with fair demand for new clip.

Blackberries—$3 00@3 50 per bu.

Currants—$2 00@2 50 per bu.

Gooseberries—$2 00@2 50 per bu.

Cherries—$2 00 per bu.

Raspberries—$3 50 per bu.

Peaches—$2 50@3 00 per bu.

Watermelons—15@20c.

Blueberries—$4 00@5 00 per bu.

Celery—25@30c per dozen.

Vegetables—Potatoes, new, $2 00 per bbl; new rose, $3 00. Cabbage home grown, $1 00 per bbl. Onions, Bermuda, $2 00 per crate; southern, $1 75@2 25 per sack. Cucumbers, 20c per dozen. New beets, 20c per dozen. Peas, $1 00 for home grown. Tomatoes, $2 00@2 25 per crate. String beans, green, 75c; wax, $1 00.

Eggs—Quiet but scarce and firm at 16@17c per dozen.

Hay—Choice timothy, $15 00@16 00; No 2 do, $12 00@13 00; mixed, $10 00@11 00. Straw, $10.

Seeds—German millet, $1 15 from store; Hungarian and common millet, 85c@$1 00 from store; flaxseed, $1 10@1 15 per bu, arrival.

Millfeed—Bran, $18 00 in bulk on track; shipstuff, $20 00; middlings $22 00 and $1 00 more in bags.

Flour—Spring patent, $5 50; spring family $5 25; winter patent, $5 50@5 80; fancy, $5 25@5 50 winter family, $5 25@5 50; extra, $3 75@4 00; low grade, $4 00; northwestern rye, $5 25@5 50 per bbl.

Salt—80c per small bbl; large, 90c per bbl, Michigan, on track, 75c.

Beans—New York marrows, $2 50@2 60; navy and medium, $2 30@2 40 per bu.; western navy, $2 00@2 75.

Maple Sweets—Syrup, pure, $1 00@1 10 per gallon; manufactured, 75@90c.; sugar, 11@12½c per lb.: Common, 8@10c. Market quiet.

Sorghum—Medium to choice, 34@36c per gallon. Market dull.

Dried Fruit—Apples, 9@10c per lb; evaporated, 12@13c; peaches, 7@8c. Market dull.

Cheese—New York full cream, 10@11c; Michigan full cream, 9@9½c; Young America, 9@10c; fancy Schweitzer, 14½@15c; twins, 11½@12c per pound. Stocks are light and the market is firm.

Fish—Mackerel, No. 1 large shore, per bbl, $18 00@20 00; No. 1 shore, $16 00@17 00; No. 1 medium, $20 00@21 00; No. 2 shore, $17 50@18 50. White fish, No. 1, per half bbl, $7 50; No. 2, $5 00@5 25. Lake herring, $3 00 per half bbl; No. box herring, 35c per box. Very quiet.

Oils—Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana standard car lots, 6½c; water white 150 headlight, 8½c; lard oil, 52½@53c; linseed oil, 54@56c.

Turpentine—Dull at 39@40c per gal.

Cheese—Prime 1[illegible] white cheese, 43c and scarce; old and mixed, 38@40c per pound on arrival. Market firm.

Hops—New York, 30@33c; Western, 28@33c; foreign, 60c per lb.

Peanuts—Farmers' rough, 3@3½c per lb; do screened, 3½@3¾c; recleaned and handpicked, 3¾@4¼c.

Groceries.—Coffee, common, 19¼c; ordinary, 19@19½c; low fair, 20@20¼c; fair, 20¾@21c; prime, 21½c; choice, 21¾@22c; yellow, 22@22½c; Caracas, 23@24½c; Javas, 24½@26c; Mochas, 27@30c. Sugars strong, higher; cutloaf, 5¾c; powdered 5¾c; granulated, 4¾c; confectioner's A, 4¾c; mould A, 4¾c; off A, 4 5-16@4 7-16c; extra C, 4c; yellows, 3¾@3¾c. Great demand for high grades with shipments heavy. Molasses firm; centrifugal, 18@26c per gallon; open kettle, 30@40c; syrup, 27@30c. Rice firm; fair to choice Louisiana, 5¼@5¾c per pound; Japan, 6¼@6¾c. The foregoing are wholesale, not jobbing prices, which are fractionally higher.

Satteens—B C Henrietta satteens, 10½c net; A Henrietta satteens, 16c reg; B Henrietta satteens, 20c reg; C Henrietta satteens, 22½c reg; D Henrietta satteens, 25c reg; E Henrietta satteens, 30c reg.

Warps—White rose white, 18c; white rose colors, 20c; wadding black, 20c; wadding white, 19c; Stark A bags, $20 00 a bale; Georgia bags $15 50; Eureka bags, $17 00.

FAKE EXPLODED.

Bottom Knocked Out of a Sensational Story.

Instead of a Big Diamond Robbery and Pinkerton Detectives, It Is a Case of Sneak Thieving.

The Commercial of this morning printed a sensational story of a mysterious arrest alleged to have been made, by one of the Pinkerton's, in the Toledo Postoffice. Th story alleges that a woman implicated in a big diamond robbery at Chicago was traced here and arrested by William Pinkerton and that the detective with the woman had mysteriously disappeared.

The story proves to be a "fake" of the first water, founded upon a very flimsy basis. The truth of the matter is that the other day Detective Jack Carew received a telegram notifying him of the theft of a watch in Detroit. The thief was a woman of the town and she was supposed to have fled to this city.

Carew looked the matter up and discovered the woman in a prominent house of ill-fame of this city. This morning he recovered the watch, but as the Detroit authorities did not care for the arrest of the woman, she was simply warned to leave the city.

A strange man implicated in the affair was a hotel sneak thief and had no connection with the woman. He was fined in police court this morning for stealing a valise at the Boody house.

IN THREE GREAT STATES.

OHIO.

Lima has a 500 barrel gusher.

The potteries at Letonia have shut down

Dogs will be licensed hereafter at Portsmouth.

Lawrenceburg is to have a new sewer system.

William Conald was killed by the cars at Dayton.

Fred Patton was killed by the cars at Carrolton.

North Baltimore is to have a new democratic paper.

Lakeside meetings are being attended by big crowds.

Wm. Dinwiddie is under arrest at Canton for robbery.

Barnesville police captured a valise full of stolen jewelry.

Two Ironton belles fought a prize fight to settle a difficulty.

Lightning rod schemers are working about Cumminsville.

A prominent Gallipolis merchant has been arrested for forgery.

Merchants at Hamilton have organized a protective association.

Edward Bennett of East Liverpool cut his throat at Beaver Falls, Pa.

Danville Catholics will picnic August 12. Gov. Campbell will be present.

The liberal faction won in the famous U. B. church fight at Dayton.

A 12 year old boy at Woodsfield was badly crippled by a Flobert gun.

Fred Patton, a twelve-year-old boy, was killed by the cars at Bowerstown.

Prisoners tried to break jail at Elyria but the sheriff frustrated their attempts.

Orville Briggs was shot in the neck while fooling with a revolver at New London.

Thomas Crystal, aged 111, the oldest man in Ohio, died in the Ironton infirmary.

Sixty-eight counties in Ohio have farmers' alliance organizations and nearly all have selected delegates for the state convention.

Youngstown has offered the government the best site in town for a building for $15,000.

Ashtabula saloons threaten to open because of legal technicality in prohibition ordinance.

Ohio fourth-class postmaster Enoch, Noble county, J. M. Vangtal, vice M. A. Stevens, resigned.

Rev. Bates, well-to-do Cadiz Presbyterian minister, resigned, and will hereafter preach to churches that cannot afford to pay a pastor.

Hamilton's Greenwood cemetery ghost turns out to be a girl who takes this way to meet her lover, and the town is enjoying the love story more than it did the phantom scare.

Thirty bands have already signified their intention to visit the annual reunion of the Michigan and Ohio Band association, which meets at Hillsdale, Mich., August 26. It is thought that over 800 musicians will be in line.

INDIANA.

Big damage suit on at Evansville.

Sarah Davis died at Indianapolis, aged 135.

Lawrenceburg board of review found $35,000 for a man who had forgotten all about having it, and instead of being thankful he is mad.

The waters of White river twisted up by a funnel-shaped whirlwind was a little incident observed by a party of Columbus picnickers yesterday.

James W. Spain, of Evansville, who tacks "Hon." to his name, is arrested with his wife for embezzling funds of Martha Lodge, K. and L. of Honor.

Indianapolis speak-easies must pay $250 license, and the proprietors thereof speak great, long, lurid words very easy when they shell out the cash.

A Portland farmer claims that he saw a party of men burying a human body in the woods near there, and the excitement over the story is greater than is commensurate with the fact that berryin' parties in the woods are entirely seasonable, and very common at this time of the year.

MICHIGAN.

The Grand Trunk will build a branch to Albion.

The furniture strike at Battle Creek is still on.

Benton Harbor is to have a new grain elevator.

Wheat crop of Hillsdale county is in fine condition.

People are kicking on Sunday excursions at Grand Ledge.

Contract for the first brick pavement in Saginaw has been let.

George Beam, who escaped jail at Motique, has been recaptured.

Many conversions are reported daily from the Bayview meetings.

Michigan bankers are holding their sixth annual convention at Marquette.

Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti will unite in an elaborate celebration of emancipation day at the former town.

Ohio does not pay any bounty for English sparrows, and a lucrative business is done in border counties running across the lines the heads of birds killed on Buckeye territory.

No tickets will be sold for admission to the state fair this year. Coin must be tendered to the gatekeepers, and there will be money-changers handy to enable people to get the exact sum.

The Wyman mound discoverers have trunked up the caskets, cups, vases, etc., have gone into the prehistoric-relic-show business, and are doing the towns of northern Michigan. Country lawyers and rustic school teachers pay their dime, tell what they know about the mound builders, and thus confuse Confucius, John Brown, Pontius Pilate and Gov. Winans all in one conceited breath.

CATCHING A BIG BASS.

Glorious Sport for Anglers Off Santa Catalina Island.

If southern California is deficient in black bass streams and salmon pools, it possesses the finest marine fishing in North American waters, says Scribner's Magazine, not only in the size and gamy qualities of the fish, but in the variety of forms which follow each other as the season advances, adding new and constant zest to the sport.

The striped bass fishing has its prototype there in the gamy yellow tail, seriola dorsalis, which attains a weight of forty or fifty pounds, and is as rapid in its movements as the tarpon. An important personage is he who lands a yellow tail on an ordinary striped bass rod, reel and line. Equally gamy as the yellow tail is the sea bass ranging up to sixty pounds, while the barracuda, tuna, albicore and others afford the sport esteemed by blue fishermen in the east.

From the Santa Barbara islands to the Coranadoes and beyond is the field of the southern California Walton, the islands of the Santa Barbara channel, Santa Catalina and San Clemente being particularly famous in the piscatorial annals and the mecca of lovers of this sport, winter and summer. The island of Santa Catalina is the principal rallying point, being the largest, possessing the small town of Avalou, a popular summer resort, with numerous bays and harbors protected from the inshore wind that blows in beneath the steady trade. An ideal spot it is—a series of mountain ranges from 1,000 to 2,600 feet, rising green hued from the blue waters of the Pacific and extending twenty-two miles down the coast and an equal distance from it.

The air of this island in the sea seems redolent with romance. Three hundred years ago Cabrilla, a Spanish adventurer, cast anchor in one of its harbors and named it La Victoria, after one of his vessels. In 1602 Wiscains visited it and gave it the present name of Santa Catalina. Father Ascension, who accompanied him, describes the inhabitants as sun worshipers, one of whose temples he found near the two harbors. In these early days the island a large and prosperous native population; every well watered canyon had its village, and I have found evidence of them on some of the highest ranges.

One of my first visits to Catalina was for the purpose of opening some of the ancient graves of these people, and, while thinking the matter over with Mexican Joe, who has lived 30 years on the island, I took out an old bass rod that had seen service on the St. Lawrence, and began looking it over.

"What you catch on that?" asked my companion, with a curious look on his strong, Indian face.

"Bass, black," I answered nonchalantly, whirling the reel and listening to the music.

"What?" retorted Joe, laughing; then "how much he weigh?"

"Five pounds," thinking of a certain afternoon on the river.

"Oh," continued Joe, "I thought you meant black sea bass."

"Well, how much does he weigh?" I asked.

"How much he weigh? You want catch with that?" said Joe, pointing to the rod with scorn. "Why, man, he weigh 500 pounds. "Yes, black sea bass run from 15 to 500, 700 pounds."

I ran over in my mind the various heavy weight tackles—the tarpon, striped bass, salmon rods, and came to the conclusion that a flagstaff with a donkey engine reel attachment might do, yet decided, then and there, to take a black sea bass, if it was among the possibilities. I announced my determination interrogatively to my guide and oarsman.

"Of course you catch one if you know how. I show you where he lives. It takes patience, if you have it," was the reply.

I was well supplied with this necessary, and a few days later found myself gliding away in the deep shadow of the rocks, headed for one of the haunts of the deep sea bass. When off a point which juts boldly into the sea the keeper of the fortunes of the black sea bass ceased rowing, cast anchor, and we swung in the current that ran along the rocky shores of the north. The tackle produced by my oarsman was not esthetic. The line was almost as large as that employed in the halibut fisheries of the east, while the hook was perhaps twice as large as a tarpon hook, arranged with a well working swivel. Live bait—a whitefish which was soon caught—was attached, with a sinker sufficient to carry it down. The line was then dropped over, and that patient watching which makes all successful fishermen philosophers began.

I had been watching the interesting face of my Mexican guide, wondering at his life, when I noticed his eyes suddenly grow large; then he lifted the lines gently with thumb and forefinger. It trembled, thrilled like the string of a musical instrument touched by some player beneath the sea. Slowly it took his fingers down to the water's edge.

A bass! Yes. No snap, no sudden rush, no determined break for liberty as I had seen the black bass make. I was disappointed; a simple drag. But the Mexican smiled and passed me the line, arranging with the other hand the coil in the bottom of the boat.

"He's a young one," he remarked. "Pay him out ten feet, then jerk an' stan' clear the line."

These instructions took but a few seconds, yet the line was now gliding through my hands like a living thing—four, eight, ten feet. Suddenly it tautened, and for a single second the tension hurled the sparkling drops high in air, then, leaning forward, I jerked the line with all my strength. I have watched the silvery form of the tarpon as, like a gleam of light, it rushed into the air, shaking quivering before the fall, and have handled large fish of many kinds, but I was unprepared for the deep water tactics of this king of the bass. For a brief period there was no response, as if the fish had been stricken with surprise at this new sensation; then a smoke, a succession of snake like forms rising into the air—nothing but the line leaping from its coil. "Ah, he only a young one," said Joe; "take hold."

In some way I had lost the line in this rush. Watching my opportunity I seized it again and by an effort that thoroughly tested the muscles brought the fierce rush to an end. Then came heavy blows distinctly given, as from the shoulder, evidently produced as the fish threw his head back in quick succession.

"Take it in," said my companion excitedly, and, heeding to the work, I brought the line in, fighting for every inch that came, when the Mexican shouted a warning. Whiz! and the coils leaped again into the air. Nothing could withstand the rush—a header directly for the bottom and away.

The anchor had been hauled up by the Mexican at the first strike and now with line in hand we were off, the boat churning through the water, hurling the spray over us and bearing waves of gleaming foam behind.

"Take in!" cries Joe, who stands by the coil, and again, slowly fighting against the dull blows, the line comes in. Ten feet gained, and whizz-eee! as many more were lost. In it comes once more, hand over hand, the holder of the line bending this way and that, trying to preserve a balance and that tension which would prevent a sudden break. Now the fish darts to one side, tearing the water into foam, leaving a sheet of silvery bubbles and swinging the boat around as on a pivot. Now it is at the surface—a fleeting vision, followed by a rush that carries the very gunwale under water. This, followed by a sudden slacking of the line, sends despair to the heart; he is gone; the line floats. No, whizz! and away again, down.

All the tricks of the sturdy black bas this giant of the tribe indulges in except the mid-air leaps which gladden the heart of the angler. Quick turns, downward rushes, powerful bows, mighty runs this gamy creature makes, fighting inch by inch, leaving an impression upon the mind of the fisherman that is not soon forgotten.

With a large rope and by taking turns, the fish could have been mastered, but such methods were not considered sportsmanlike here. It must be taken free-handed, a fight at arm's length, and being such, the moments fled by. It is half an hour, and we have not yet seen the outline of our game. Gradually the rushes grow less, the blows are lighter, and what is taken is all gain.

"It takes your wind," said Joe with a low laugh.

So it had, and I stood braced against the gunwale after a fine dash—a burst of speed—to see a magnificent fish, black, lowering, with just a suspicion of white beneath, pass swiftly across the line of vision, whirling the boat around in end for end.

"You've got him," from astern, is encouraging; yet I have my doubts. An honest opinion would have brough the confession that I was in the toils. But the flurry was the last. Several sweeps around the boat and the black sea bass lay alongside, covering the boat and men with flying spray with strokes of his powerful tail.

"It is a small one," ejaculates my man, wiping the spray from his face. Imagine a small mouthed black bass enlarged, filled out in every direction until it was six feet long and plump in proportion; tint it in rich, dark lines, almost black, with a lighter spot between the pectoral fins; give it a pair of eyes as large as an ox, powerful fins and tail, a massive head, ponderous toothless jaws, and you have the black sea bass or Jew fish—the best fighter, the largest bony deep sea fish in Pacific waters. Too large to be taken into the boat, it had to be towed in, and finally, after being stunned with an ax after the quieting method applied to muskallonge in the St. Lawrence, we got under way.

Can You Believe It?

Unscrupulous manufacturers of medicines are offering to supply the retail druggists with an article put up in RED wrapper, almost identical in general appearance, and closely assimilated in every detail to

Carter's LITTLE LIVER Pills!

We know it is hard to believe, and yet it is true, that every day, persons who ask for CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, have handed out to them something which looks like C-A-R-T-E-R-'-S, and yet is not.

They are put up in a RED wrappers, and they closely imitate "C-A-R-T-E-R-'-S" in general appearance. But it is a fraud!!!

The unsuspecting purchaser, who wants CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, because he knows their merit, and is sure of their virtues, goes home with a fraud and imitation in his pocket.

HEED THE WARNING.

Don't be deceived and do not be imposed upon with an imitation of what you want. You want CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, because you know their value and their merit. THEY NEVER FAIL.

When you go to buy a bottle of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, ask for "C-A-R-T-E-R-'-S," be sure you get "C-A-R-T-E-R-'-S," and take nothing but the genuine CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

A Positive Cure for Sick Headache.

Small Pill Small Dose Small Price

ARE YOU TROUBLED

With an old sore, ulcer, or gun shot wound that refuses to heal up. If so take S.S.S., and become your former self. S. S. S. has cured many such cases after every other remedy had failed.

BOOKS ON BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES FREE. The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

For Five years

I had a sore leg, which would yield to no treatment—until I took two bottles of S. S. S., which promptly cured it, and there has been no sign of return; this was in 1886. E. R. BOST, Newton, N. C.

I Like my Wife

to use

POZZONI'S

MEDICATED

COMPLEXION POWDER

Because it improves her looks and is as fragrant as violets.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

The Liebig COMPANY

Have for twenty-five years been putting up the famous product which stirred medical circles when first invented and given to the world by the renowned chemist, Justus von Liebig. Their

EXTRACT OF BEEF

is known around the world and has lately been carried into "Darkest Africa" by Stanley. It is unapproachable for purity, flavor and beneficial effects. As BEEF TEA, delicious and refreshing. Indispensable in Improved and Economic Cookery.

Genuine Signature of Justus von Liebig

KARL :-: MATHEIS

Fine Funeral Furnishings!

Removed to 428 Summit St.

Office Phone. Residence Phone 195

LARGE BOAT DISPLAY

Showing everything from a Canoe to a Steamer, to be seen at

The Toledo Exposition and the Great Inter-State Fair,

SEPTEMBER 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12,

TOLEDO, · OHIO.

THE PHENIX COAL COMPANY

MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF

Jacksonville and Corning

SUNDAY CREEK COAL

Also of the Celebrated

Laurel Hill Pittsburgh Coal!

Mines located on Toledo & Ohio Central, Columbus, Shawnee & Hocking, and the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh Railways.

Capacity of the Mines, 10,000 Tons Daily!

Being the Owners of a large number of Cars, we make shipments in Sealed Box Cars a specialty. Correspondence Solicited.

GENERAL OFFICE, 305 SUMMIT ST., TOLEDO, O.

G. G. HADLEY, Pres. and Mngr. F. W. REALS, Gen'l Sales Agt.

GREAT CHINA MATTING SALE!

5,000 ROLLS CHINA MATTING!

Direct Importations! Elegant Patterns!

Prices Below the Lowest!

STERLING & CO., 408-410 SUMMIT ST.

A. R. SISSON, Manager.

DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS!

Merchants' and Clerks' Savings B

The Bee

The BEE will give the people all of the news and advertise their wants. Having a circulation much greater than any other Toledo daily paper it is much the best advertising medium. It secures quicker and better returns. Consult your interests by advertising in the BEE when you want anything or have anything to sell.

Parties advertising in these columns and having the answers addressed in care of THE BEE, will please ask for check to enable them to get their letters, as none will be delivered except on presentation of check. All answers to advertisements should be inclosed in envelopes.

Advertisements of Wants, For Rent, For Sale, Lost, Found, etc., not exceeding four lines (28 words), will be inserted in these columns for 50 cents a week, two weeks $1; one month $2. For one insertion 25 cents, two times 40 cents, three times 50 cents, and four times 60 cents will be charged. Over four lines at proportionate rates, payable in advance. Parties desiring situations will be given three insertions free.

No credit is allowed for advertisements ordered in for a certain number of times and stopped before expiration.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Advertisements under this head: One week, 50cts; Three times, 60cts; Six times 100cts.

WANTED—Business man with experience energy and capital—or a couple of such—to manufacture and push the sale of article needed in every factory, public building, store house, hotel, market and private dwelling; greatest invention of the age; cost small; demand universal; profits fair. For particulars address with reference, C 25, Bee office, Toledo. 21jy3p O.

WANTED—Four young men to act as news agents on railroad trains. Apply at the Pennsylvania depot. 21jy2

WANTED—Salesmen — Permanent paying positions for intelligent workers; write at once. Ellwanger & Barry, Mt Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N Y. jy22:oaug13p

CANVASSERS — Wanted — Canvassers and salesmen at 127 Superior street. Call from 5 to 8 p. m. 21julyp2p

CUTTERS WANTED—Indications point to the Cleveland cutting school, Cleveland, O, being crowded during the entire season. What is the reason? Simply this: Cutters produce better results with the A D Rude New Method than by any principle of cutting taught. 22jy4

WANTED—Successful insurance solicitors to work in the city of Toledo; those who have worked in the accident line preferred. For particulars call at the Hotel Union after 6 p m. Inquire G R F. 21jy6p

WIRE WORKERS—Wanted 3 experienced wire workers at the American Brass and Metal Works, Detroit, Mich. 21jy3

WANTED—Boy with some experience at bicycle trade or one that wants to learn the trade. 1013 Cherry st. 20jy3p

WANTED—Teachers—Applications will be received until 6 o'clock p m, Monday, July 27, 1891, for one male teacher for a term of six months, at $50 per month, and one female teacher for four months at $32 per month; certificates must accompany each application. By order board of education, Waynesfield school, District No 1 (one), Lucas county, O. Attest: O C Gwyn, District clerk, Maumee. 18jy6

WANTED—A man for general work; must have experience in bartending. Inquire 16 South St Clair st. 18jy4p

SALESMEN WANTED—To sell goods to merchants by sample; big pay for workers; new goods; permanent situation; chance to build a fine trade. Model Mfg Co, South Bend, Ind. 18jy1mp

WANTED—A good, reliable grocery clerk Apply at 635 East Lafayette st 16jy6p

WANTED—For the United States army able bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 35 years; good pay, rations, clothing and medical attendance; applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character and habits. Apply at 4th floor, Bass block, Calhoun st, Ft Wayne, Ind. 3jly6m

WANTED—Permanent office assistant. Salary $750. Railway fair paid. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, box 422 Chicago. 27jne

FEMALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—A girl to work in family of three at 231 10th st.

HOUSEWORK—Wanted a girl to do general housework. Apply at 148 19th st, between Monroe and Jefferson. 22jy3p

WANTED—Kitchen girl; no washing and ironing; good wages. 124 Prescott st. 21jy3p

WANTED—Girl for general housework at 16 South Ontario st, between Washington and Lafayette. 21jy2p

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 124 Huron st, near Cherry. 21jy3p

COOK—Wanted a first-class pastry cook. 501 Madison. 20jy3

WANTED—Three first-class dining room girls at once; will pay $16 per month. Founta n hotel, Mt. Clemens, Mich. 15jy2w5p

WANTED—A nurse girl between 16 and 18 years old at 211 Irving st. 27jne

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 922 Huron st, corner Lagrange. 9june

MISCELLANEOUS

MARENGO GROVE—Picnic parties will find covered wagon at Broadway street car barns; make arrangements by calling phone 1110; fare round trip 15 cents. 22jy1m

WANTED—A few pupils to learn telegraphy; taught by skilled operator; satisfaction guaranteed; terms reasonable. Address C 25, Bee office. 2jy3

DR. MINGOS has returned to Toledo and permanently located at the corner of Summit and Oak sts; will attend all calls; special attention to chronic diseases and female troubles; consultation free. 23jy1mp

WANTED—Everybody to insure their property in the old and tried Ohio Farmers' insurance company; 43 years experience and $1,654,230.50 assets. Geo C Stahl, agt, 421 Adams st. 22jne1m

DO YOU WANT A PENSION? If you do, and have doubts as to your claim, consult J. H. Spain, corner Monroe and Market Space. Advice given free. 7apr1yr

WANTED—the people to know that they can get anything they want in the line of stationary, school, cigars and tobacco at Geo. T. Frey's, 611 Cherry st. 31jan1y

GEORGE W. MERRILL, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public; deeds, leases, mortgages and all legal papers executed; special attention to collection of commercial paper. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Room 21 Law building, corner Superior and Madison sts. jan7dtf

CISTERNS of all sizes in stock or made to order; delivered in any part of city; will set in position if desired. Phone 851. The Merrell Manufacturing Co., Curtis st. 20may1y

WANTED—SITUATION

WANTED—By young man 18 years of age, work of any kind; speaks German and English. Address 1315 Peck st. 22jy3

WANTED—By a young lady a position as stenographer and typewriter. Address C 30, Bee office. 2jy3

WANTED—A middle-aged lady would like work of any kind to do by the day. Address Jessie Henderson, 14 Erie st. 21julyp3

COOK—wanted situation as cook by a man that understands the business. Address C 29, Bee office. 22jy3

WANTED—Situation by a girl of 14 to take care of children. Address C 26, Bee office. 21jy3

WANTED—Situation to do light housework in small family. Address C 27, Bee office. 21jy3

WANTED—By a middle-aged American woman, engagements as lady's nurse, or care of an invalid. Call or address Miss Hiley, 1211 Forrest av, city. 21jy6p

A RELIABLE colored man want situation as janitor or porter. Call or address 553 Wisconsin st. 2 jy3

WANTED—situation, by man and wife (lately from Switzerland), man to do chores about private place, wife is a good cook; no objection to go to the country. Address 20 South St. Clair st. 20j 3

WANTED AGENTS.

WE offer agents big money, in exclusive territory. Our new patent Safes, sell a sight in city or country. New agents first in field actually getting rich. One agent in one day cleared $66. So can you. Catalogue free. Alpine Safe Co., No 303-371, Clark St., Cincinnati, O. 27jne-s&sat-3mo

WANTED—Our agents make $100 to $300 a month selling our goods on their merits; want country and general agents, and will take back all goods unsold if a county agent fails to clear $300 and expenses after a 30 days' trial, or a general agent less than $150; we will send large illustrated circulars and letter with a special offer to suit territory applied for, on receipt of three 1 cent stamps. Apply at once and get in on the boom. Address Renner Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg, Pa. 11jy3m

FOR RENT—HOUSE.

FOR RENT—Cheap—Furnished house, No. 445 Twelfth st. Has 9 rooms, all modern conveniences; nicely furnished and ready for housekeeping. Apply at the house. 21julyp3p

FOR RENT—Old saloon, 1795 Summit st; good location for grocery or saloon; owner next door. Dennis McElroy. 20jy6

FOR RENT—Small house on Beech st near Ontario st. Inquire on premises; reference required. 18jy6p

FOR RENT—The commodious storeroom No 23 North Erie st, between Monroe and Washington; phone 237. Chas J Kirschner & Co, 512 Madison st. 17jy1f

HOUSE—For rent, one house with 5 rooms, cellar, etc, cor Peoria and Stocking sts. Inquire of Jacob Bopp, 2 Superior, cor Washington st. 17jy6p

HOUSE—For rent a house of 12 rooms with all the modern improvements, including natural gas, at 1125 Superior st; splendid neighborhood, convenient to business. Apply to V. W. Granger, 305 Summit st. 4apr-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY—To let—$700. Address H L H, 615 Locust st, city. 2jy2p

MONEY TO LOAN—On household goods pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal; partial payments received reducing cost pro rata; all business strictly confidential. Croft, room 14 Worthington block, Adams and Superior sts. 16maytf

MONEY TO LOAN on farm or city property in large or small amounts at low rate of interest; will buy notes, bonds, mortgages on liberal terms. Merrell & Hastell, 512 Madison st. 11jne1r

STOLEN

STOLEN—One Lozier & Yost safety bicycle, No 458. $10 reward for the return of the same to J W Armstead, 577 Wisconsin st, city. 17jy3p

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two young milch cows, one fresh, the other soon will be; will sell at a bargain. Address or call on Margaret McNally on Bowling Green road, at edge of Perrysburg. 21jy2p

BANCROFT PLACE—Lots for sale on Bancroft, Utica and George sts. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Frontage to suit for sale between Locust and Lagrange sts. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Well located lots with nicely graded streets and broad alley. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Stores, schools and street cars convenient; lots at a reasonable figure. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Neighborhood good lots well laid out, property cheap; get our prices. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Lots for sale on easy time and small payments; look at the lots. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—A short walk from center of the city; business close. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Has a number of homes already built; more will soon follow. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Is an attractive addition for homes at a low figure. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Is especially cheap to parties wishing to build. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Is easily reached by street cars from all parts of the city. Irving B Hiett & Co

BANCROFT PLACE—Title perfect, abstract furnished with each lot sold. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Money advanced to parties wishing to build. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Lots cheap; house built to suit purchasers; if you want one call on Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—For sale at prices which will surprise you; see us soon. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Look at this addition and judge for yourself; our prices are right. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—has pavement and street cars on Bancroft st and street cars on Lagrange. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Is well drained and in healthful neighborhood. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Is good place for investment; property will increase in value. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Has lots suitable for business or residence at proper prices. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Is sold in lots on warranty deed, with good title making purchase safe. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—is not far from Wheeling depot; is convenient for railroad men. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Should be seen to be appreciated; look at the lots. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Has lots for sale at prices that are right; call for figures Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—If you buy now all advances and profits you will receive yourself. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Is a first-class place to buy; fortunes have been made by buying real estate cheap. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—Is in a growing district; good neighborhood already started. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BANCROFT PLACE—is open for your inspection; let us show you the lots. Irving B Hiett & Co.

MANUFACURING PLANT FOR SALE—Owing to a scarcity of elm timber in this vicinity, we have decided to move our machinery; 50 horse power engine and 80 horse power boiler, with main building, 50x140 feet, and warehouses and sheds, we offer for sale cheap. An excellent manufacturing site and power sufficient for most any purpose; can be bought for half what it is worth. time given. The Edgerton Mfg Co, Edgerton, O. 17jy6

FOR SALE—Cheap—one two-seated open wagon and one single top carriage; also one good 5-year old mare, sound and gentle, or will exchange for building lot in good location. Call at 423 12th st. 16jy6

FOR SALE—Lots on Oakwood ave, street paved and sewered, at $30 per front foot; will build to suit; reasonable down payment, balance monthly. Call at 423 12th st. 1jy6

FOR SALE OR RENT—The store building recently occupied by Byrul & Merick as a furniture, planing and jobbing establishment; the building is eighty (80) by seventy-three (73) feet, 3 stories in height with cellars, situate on Water st, Sandusky, in the center of the city; there are three railroads passing at the rear of the building, one within 10 feet; there is also an engine of 100 horse power, with a new steel boiler and planing machine matcher, resawing, moulding, ripping and cross-cutting off machine, all in good order for business manufacturing; the owner is going out of business; the property will be sold at a sacrifice or rented to a good tenant. James D Lea. Sandusky, June 5, 1891. 16jo6w

PROPERTY—For sale; house and lot on Walbridge ave, $3,500; house and lot on Washington st $2,500; 73 ft on Collingwood, near Delaware ave, at $40; 100 ft on Robinwood, near Bancroft, at $35; house and lot on Lee st, 8th ward, $1,400; 3 new cottages now being built on East Broadway for $1,000 each; small down payments, balance monthly. Irving & Russell, 16 Produce Exchange. 28aug1f

LOT—For sale a beautiful lot 50x211. Call at 518 Adams street. 21mar-tf

FOR RENT ROOMS.

ROOMS—For rent nicely furnished rooms; also basement rooms for light housekeeping, with use of bath. Apply at 28 Ontario, between Monroe and Washington. 2 jy6p

FOR RENT—Store room, cellar and dwelling above, No 605 Cherry st. Epostein block, fitted up for a saloon; none but good parties need apply. Inquire of M M Eppstein, Finlay's brewery, or H Weitzel, Secor block, cor Superior and Monroe sts. 20jy 1

FOR RENT—Several suits of rooms in the Epostein block, Cherry st; modern improvements. Inquire of M M Epostein, at Finlay's brewery, or H Weitzel, Secor block, cor superior and Monroe sts. 20jy 11

ROOMS—For rent, five nice rooms on second floor; natural gas and water. 406 Irving st. 19jy6p

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms at $1 per week. Apply to Miss Pulver, cor St Clair and Knapp sts. 18jy6p

WANTED—TO RENT.

HOTEL—Wanted to rent, hotel or boarding house; will buy furniture, etc. Address P O Box 17, Hoytville, O. 20jy2w-p

LOST AND FOUND.

DOG—Lost English pug dog; when left home had collar on. Reward is offered for return of same to 442 Tecumseh st. 22jy6

LOST—brown and white pointer with leather collar. Bring to 923 Erie st and get reward. 21jy2p

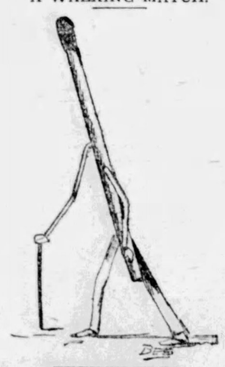
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For city property, a 53 acre farm just outside the corporation under the influence of the lake air and well adapted for truck gardening and fruit. George E Pomeroy & Son, 414 Madison st. 6jy1m

BUSINESS CHANCE.

HOTEL WANTED—Wanted to rent in live town of about 3,000 population, hotel, furnished or would buy furniture at appraisal; no attention to answers unless full particulars are given. Address James Walker, 405 West Harrison st, Chicago, Ill. 11jy12p

A WALKING MATCH.



DIED.

SCHAUSS—Tuesday, July 21, 1891, Clara Schauss.

Funeral from residence on Washington st, west of Detroit ave, Thursday at 2:30 p m.

CITY NEWS.

A graduate optician at Judd's.

Use Seyfang's New Process bread.

The Ash street paving is going along nicely.

There is not much sickness in the city this year.

Considerable new building is in progress over the city.

The Teutonia Maennerchor met last night at Druid hall.

The new asphalt pavement on Superior street is being pushed.

Philo O'Reilly keeps what his customers want, Leroux cider vinegar.

Silverwart at M. Judd's.

The National Union excursion to Put-in Bay was a pleasant affair.

The yacht Kate Graham went down the bay for a cruise this morning.

The Crescent Livery Co.'s dray is just the thing for a select outing party.

Collars 2 cents, cuffs 4 cents, shirts 10 cents, at Toledo Laundry Co. Phone 458.

The yacht Shamrock, with Vice Commodore Mitchell and party, left today for a cruise.

Improvements at the Erie street and Lagrange street school buildings are still in progress.

Order a carriage or surrey for an evening drive from the Crescent Livery Co. Phone 899.

The fete of the St. Cecilia society will occur to-night corner Monroe and Cushing streets.

Our stock is always complete. Prices the very lowest. B. H. Broer, 606 S. St. Clair street.

Chas. Sullivan was fined $5 and costs in police court this morning for striking Joseph Lober with an oil can.

When you buy Buckeye paints and varnishes, you are certain to get good goods, and they are made right here in Toledo.

A big blockade of cars occurred on Summit street, last night. Twenty-four were standing on the track there at one time.

The council committees on streets, sidewalks, claims, health, police, ways and means, are called to meet to-morrow evening.

Get non-board fire insurance rates in five of the best companies licensed to do business in Ohio at 411 Washington street, before going elsewhere. P. J. Mettler, agent.

Jacob W. Grist was fined $5 and costs in police court this morning, for using indecent language to Mrs. Samuel Cohen last night.

The docket of the police court this morning was very short, only ten cases being entered, which were disposed of in short order.

Judd sells watches and jewelry.

The Postal Telegraph company, the Consolidated and the Western Electric company will erect poles throughout the city in partnership.

Patrolman Flanagan found a bay horse and top buggy on Dorr street last night and took them to Baldwin's stable to await the return of the owner.

Kate Field believes in the good of seeing your own country, and a great many men believe that the famous Smokette cigar is the best nickle cigar made in this beautiful country.

The case against John Deans for assaulting Jennie Matthes on the 18th was again continued in police court this morning until Saturday. Mrs. Matthes is still unable to appear in court.

The following drunks were very rapidly disposed of in the police court this morning: Pat. McDonough, $5 and costs; A. C. Thompkins, discharged; Patrick Dougherty, costs; William Goggins, discharged.

Moonlight Excursion On City of Toledo Thursday evening, July 23, given by the Clerks Mutual Protective union, No. 5121, A. F. L. Good music and dancing. Tickets 25c.

Auction Sale of hardware, stoves and tinware every day at Loeffler & Crane's old stand, 706 Summit street, below Cherry.

W. G. ALEXANDER, Auctioneer.

Infants and children's surah silk and mull caps, all sizes, at

LAMSON BROTHERS.

Receiver's Auction Sale

Beginning Monday of the Loeffler & Crane stock of hardware and stoves, 706 Summit street, below Cherry.

Ladies' shirt waists in black and cream China silks, laws, cambrics and percales. Cheapest at LAMSON BROTHERS.

Summer Tours.

The Wabash railroad are offering round trip tourist tickets, at very low rates, to Excelsior Springs, Eureka Springs, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Butte, Helena, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Sitka, Alaska and many other points.

They are the only line east of Chicago that have a complete line of tourist tickets, obviating the annoyance to passengers of exchanging their ticket at some point en route. Palace reclining chair cars (seats free) elegant sleepers and famous Wabash dining cars on all trains.

Through Pullman buffet sleeping cars and palace reclining chair cars to Kansas City without change.

For illustrated printed matter, maps, folders, routes and rates apply to Boody house ticket office or P. E. Dombaugh, passenger and ticket agent Wabash railway, 308 Madison street, Toledo, Ohio.

THE COIN AND THE SLOT.

A Frank Millionaire Tells How He Got His Start.

A San Francisco millionaire tells this story: Ten years ago I stood without a nickel in my pocket outside of a restaurant door in San Francisco. I was indulging in an optical feast and wondering how all those good things in the window would taste if they were sliding down my hungry palate. I was trying to think how I could get the price of a meal, honestly or dishonestly, it mattered little.

Before I had evolved a plan of action a prosperous-looking man who was flipping a half-dollar in his hand dropped it through an iron grating, and it fell into the subway below. He gave an almost unconcerned glance in the direction the coin had gone and then walked away. It was a "ground-hog" case for me, and I determined to secure that coin, so I walked into the restaurant and asked the proprietor if I might retrieve a $5 gold piece which I had dropped into the cellar. He replied: "Certainly," and gave me a hatchet with which I might remove a wooden bar that had been nailed across a door leading from the basement to the opening under the grate.

There was much litter and dirt down there, and in searching for the coin I found many others, which had been dropped in a similar way. I cleaned up $8 from that drift, an amount sufficient to completely dwarf an able-bodied appetite, secure a clean shirt and a proportionate amount of self-esteem and reliance. I visited a man of influence whom I had not sufficient courage to visit before, and I have not been seriously insolvent since that time. Thus you may see on what a slender thread often hangs a chance in life.

Syrup of Figs.

Produced from the laxative and nutritious juices of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

See the new fall styles in ladies' capes, at LAMSON BROTHERS'.

Receiver's Auction Sale

Beginning Monday, of the Loeffler & Crane stock of hardware and stoves, at 706 Summit street, below Cherry.

We have received to-day a large invoice of black chantilla edges and flounces at low prices. LAMSON BROTHERS.

Millions for Church Purposes

Dr. Warneck of Germany computes the revenues of the missionary societies of the world for 1889 at the following amounts, when reduced to federal money: Eighteen societies in Germany, $750,000; the Danish Missionary society, $35,000; three societies in Norway, Sweden and Finland, $167,000; eighteen Dutch societies, $134,000; the French Evangelical Missionary society, $89,000; twenty-nine societies in Great Britain, $6,125,000, and thirty societies in the United States and Canada, $4,250,000. Total for Protestant societies of Europe and America, $11,325,000.

According to the official Year Book of the Church of England, which has recently been published, during the past five years the voluntary offerings of the people for church building and restoration have amounted to almost $25,000,000. The sums contributed to endowing benefices during the same period reach the amount of $3,250,000. For the building of rectories or parsonage houses $2,250,000 has been raised, and for burial grounds, $470,000. In other houses, during the past five years, the church has raised by voluntary contributions, outside altogether of the amount raised for the annual maintenance of church mission work at home and abroad, the huge sum of $32,000,000.

A powder of Dr. Story's Five Minute Headache Cure in the morning will dispel all bad effects from the use of stimulants.

We are selling those fine black mull dress flounces, embroidered in colors, at about one-half of their original price. LAMSON BROTHERS.

Excursion to Detroit.

The First Baptist church and Y. P. S. C. E give an excursion on the Idlewild to Detroit, Friday, July 24.

Tickets for sale by members and at the boat.

You will find on our counters great bargains in fancy hosiery and socks.

LAMSON BROTHERS.

The Price List!

Below we give the prices and number of pieces we have of the Famous Regence silks:

6 pieces at $1 00	8 pieces at $1 15
2 pieces at $1 25	3 pieces at $1 37½
1 piece at $1 50	2 pieces at $1 65
1 piece at $1 85	1 piece at $2 05

THE GREAT SILK SALE

Continues fully up to any of the previous week. At this rate and as near as we can figure,

THE SALE CANNOT LAST

MORE THAN ONE WEEK MORE,

As the entire purchase will be sold out by that time, therefore

"TAKE WARNING" "DON'T DELAY" "BUY NOW" } A Handsome REGENCE Silk Dress,

"A Saving of fully 50 per cent."

JUST NOW

We are offering remarkable values all through our Silk Department. It will pay you to look at once.

DO YOU KNOW

That we always carry in stock all the very best and newest weaves in

BLACK SILKS,

a few of which we mention below:

Lyon Princess, Royal Armure, Monopoly, Paragon, Regetta Favoritta, Faille Diament Faille Francaise, Royal Armure, Bengaline, Feau De Soie, Flue De Soie, Satin Regence, Satin De Lyon, Satin Duchess, Satin Rhadome, Persian Silk, John D. Cutters, Haskell and many others.

July Prices in all Departments throughout the House.

LASALLE & KOCH.

Notice.

There will be a special meeting of the Barbers' union at 8:30 p. m. this evening to take action regarding the death of Bro. Cartright.

We are still showing an excellent assortment of black lawns, plain and fancy.

LAMSON BROTHERS.

We call the attention of our readers to the fact that J. W. Greene & Co., are the progressive music dealers of the city. That they represent no manufacturers who are not thoroughly reliable, and who do not use full cast iron plate with name of instrument cast therein as a guarantee of good faith and reliability, a married contrast to concerns who remain in the same old quarters for years, and palm off stencilled goods upon the public.

A Serious Objection.

A German peasant family had made all their arrangements to emigrate to the United States. The day before the family was to take its departure the eldest son, Hans, who was an enormous eater, intimated that he did not care to go west.

"Has some village maiden beguiled thee to remain behind?" asked the father.

"Nothing of the kind."

"Why, then, dost thou not wish to go with us?"

"I've been talking with the schoolmaster, and——"

"Well, what did he say?"

"He says that when it is 12 o'clock with us here in Germany that——"

"That what?"

"When it is 12 o'clock here with us, that in America it is 9 o'clock in the evening."

"Well!"

"I don't want to go to a place where I have to wait that long for my dinner," and the poor fellow completely broke down at the mere thought of it.—Texas Siftings.

We never have any stated time to sell black silks cheap. Our prices are always as low or lower than so-called special sale prices. LAMSON BROTHERS.

The large Newfoundland dogs which Lieutenant Perry took along for company in polar lands are said to have deserted the expedition. Their escape seems to have been made at some of the northeastern ports at which the Kite stopped for supplies of coal and water.

An Edinburgh man is said to have invented an ingenious electromagnet gas controller which will automatically turn up the gas when the electric light is turned off, and in case the electric light is turned on again the gas will at once be lowered.

Special bargains in pianos and organs for the remainder of this week.

J. W. GREENE & Co.

An amateur photographer went 30 miles out in the country to take some choice views, filled 50 plates and found when he came to develop them at home that he hadn't opened the shutter of his camera. He had pressed the button but for some reason it hadn't done the rest.

We still show a large assortment of the best all wool challies.

LAMSON BROTHERS.

Gentlemen you can save money buying balbrigan underwear of us.

LAMSON BROTHERS.

There are now blooming at St. Augustine, Fla., 16 plants of the agave Victoria regina species, or what is commonly called the century plant to the height of 60 feet, but it is often relegated to the rubbish heap as worthless, for the reason that as a thing of beauty it has no further charm for the eye. Yet many thousands of the shaving people of the old world utilize this shaft of the plant. They make use of it as a razor strop. W. A. Chubbert, auditor of the East Coast railway line, has had one in use for many years, and it shows not the slightest defect from wear and tear. The strop is made by taking the shaft of the agave and cutting into lengths of 12 inches; these are split into four or as many "quarters" as possible, allowing to each piece a sufficiency of the pulp or heart of the stalk to present a surface not less than one inch, on which to strop a razor. The heart hardens in time and presents a fine, soft and naturally lubricated surface for stropping a razor.

Auction Sale of hardware, stoves and tinware every day at Loeffler & Crane's old stand 706 Summit street, below Cherry.

W. G. ALEXANDER, Auctioneer.

A scheme is on foot at Ottawa for promoting patriotism among young Canadians. A committee of leading eductionists have in hand a proposal to issue a text book on Canadian history, showing the patriotic deeds of the past three centuries. They intend offering a prize of $2,500 for the best manuscript.

Dedication Excursion to Fremont, Sunday, July 26, 1891.

The special train to be run on the occasion of the dedication of St. Ann's church, Fremont, on Sunday, July 26, will leave Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad depot, Cherry street, at 8 a. m., standard time. Excursion rate 75 cents.

Picnic Thousands of people are saying that Presque Isle is the favorite place for picnics. The lovely shade, the charming free concerts, healthful lake breezes, boating, bathing, &c all lend to the beauty of the spot. 20 cents pays for all. Reduced rates for Sunday-schools.

2,000 Cars.

Looking from the parlors of the Sturtevant house, Broadway and 29th St., N. Y., one may see 2,000 cars passing the house if he sits all day. The Sturtevant house is kept on both American and European plans. Prices moderate.

There is an absolute potatoe famine in some parts of Maine, and the people have eaten no potatoes for several weeks, the old crops having been exhausted and no new ones imported.

CURIOUS THINGS IN PAWN.

Rare Articles in the Keeping of an Uncle.

Bibles that Have a History—Reminders of Several Wars—A Famous Hat and a Piece of the Apple Tree.

"Yes, I'm an honest pawnbroker, but you needn't give my name. Museum agents are on the lookout for freaks, you know, and they would just bore me to death." So spoke a Halsted street man who has done business under the triple-ball sign since the fire, and who has in a section of his shop devoted to the purpose a collection of the rarest and most valuable articles to be found in Chicago.

"Here's a book an old Frenchman brought me. He had paid $100 for it, and it is worth all that now." It was in two volumes, each 30 inches square, heavily bound in morocco, and printed entirely in French on the heaviest paper, very much like linen, but softer. Each alternate page was a fine wood engraving illustrating an event in the career of Napoleon. The text was in great primer type and beautifully printed. To an admirer of the "Man of Destiny," the volumes would be almost priceless.

"Here is a pair of revolvers that Gen. Fremont carried across the continent when he was earning the title of the 'Pathfinder.' They are among the first made, and are loaded with powder and ball. Here is the ramrod. And here is a pair of firearms still more valuable. Sir Walter Raleigh carried these to America and home again to England, where after trouble overtook him, they came into the hands of an English family, whose descendants brought them to America, and they finally drifted in here. I let $10 go on them, and they are worth it yet. Here is a sword worn by Stafford, who was beheaded in London on the charge of attempting the life of King Charles. Oates and Shaftesbury, the wretches, gave perjured testimony against him. Oh, I learned a heap of history in my school days. A fellow couldn't gather up things of this kind without knowing that; it helps him to put a value on the articles.

"These snuffers are from the household of Lady Fairfax, of colonial Virginia. Here is a Bible that went through the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and another that came over in the Mayflower. And speaking of Bibles, here is one that had the back eaten off by a famishing woman in an open boat in the Pacific Ocean. Her ship had been wrecked, and with six sailors she and two other women drifted fourteen days, the last five without a particle of food. But she lived through it all, and finally drifted to Chicago. She was living here on the West Side a few years ago, and is yet, for all I know.

Did you ever hear of Henry Forbes? Well, he was a murderer who killed a family of seven persons in a little Ohio town. He first murdered the man in a quarrel, and then killed the rest for fear their testimony would implicate him. He had not intended to run. But his nerve failed him when the last of his desperate work was done, and he came to Chicago. He brought several valuable things with him and pawned them here in the city. I got this dagger and scabbard. The officers identified them, but never came and got them, though they had me go to the jail and see Forbes after he was arrested. This belt and badge were owned and worn by Sir Hudson Lowe, Napoleon's keeper at St. Helena. His valet got them in some way and they descended to a son, who pawned them. I am sure, to get money for drink. I confess to a sort of pleasure in seeing him, or any one connected with Napoleon's downfall or captivity, going straight to the devil. I won't help them specially, but I'll be shot if I'll offer to hold them back.

"Here's some ornaments whittled out of stone coal by rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas during the war, and some other curiosities carved by union prisoners in Andersonville. I got them of a little old man who used to keep a cigar store on Madison street. He was an intense patriot, though he never dared to fight, and had made a good collection of military prison relics. This crown is made from a leaking canteen one of the prisoners had. The article was a curiously wrought imperial crown, with colored pebbles set in tin filagree. Of course no soldering was used, the pieces being held in place by ingenious banding alone. A cross made from the brass knuckle of an army belt surmounted the whole, and a few shreds of tent linen still showed where the lining had once been.

"This little box drifted ashore near Green Bay, Mich., from the Lady Elgin, which was lost with so many lives some years ago. In it was a gold watch and chain and a toilet set. The things seemed to have been crowded into it in a hurry. This old hat Gen. Grant left in a store in Cairo, Ill., after the battle of Shiloh, when he came north for a short consultation with Gen. Halleck. He needed a new one, and left the old one, with orders to keep it until called for—like the box Mr. Blackboy left with Barkis in the story of 'David Copperfield.' The dealer brought it up here at the time of the republican convention of 1880. So many people were yelling for Grant, then for a third term, that the Cairo man thought he could get a fancy price for the memento. But he couldn't and I finally bought it of him for $2. I guess it's all right, for it's full of affidavits that must have cost the Egyptian $5 to procure. No, I don't care to sell it. I'm starting a museum myself. This copy of 'Old Curiosity Shop' was given by the author, Charles Dickens, to a lady who had encouraged him much in his earlier efforts to write. See, it has an autograph note to her. She is now living in Evanston, a grandmother of the young man who brought the book here. If I had any way to get it to her without giving him away I would certainly send it back and lose the loan—though I would rather have the book than twice the loan. This old musket was carried by an Irish soldier at the Battle of the Boyne, and his grandson, who was on the Chicago police force two years ago, pawned the gun the night of his appointment in order to raise some money to do some treating which seemed fitting to him. He never redeemed it, and so I suppose it's my gun. One thing can be said of it: It helped fire the last shot for despotism in England.

"Here is another piece of that appletree at Appomattox under which Gen. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant in 1865. You know that was the story a long time, and it was popularly believed for years after the war, even when proofs were abundant that the surrender took place in a house and not under an apple tree at all. I bought that in good faith, but I suppose if one had all the timber said to have been taken from that tree, he would own a pretty good-sized orchard. And here is a piece of quartz from Lookout Mountain. The soldier who pawned it said he was wounded and lying on the ground looking at the clouds rolling beneath him and his command, when his eyes were caught by the sunlight on this stone, and brought it away. Grant spoiled part of the story by his 'Memoirs,' in which he says there was no fighting above the clouds, and I have since learned there is no quartz on Lookout Mountain. I have about made up my mind that my customer was a native of Hot Springs, Ark., where quartz and liars abound.

"This knife, fork and tin plate went to the Mexican war with William Nelson Bailey, a surgeon who was practicing medicine in an Illinois city some years ago. With them he ate breakfast while Vera Cruz was falling, dinner while Santa Anna was losing the pass of Cerro Gordo, and supper as Gen. Scott marched into Mexico. He sold them to a speculator in these things, and the speculator pawned them along with his own watch and chain. Here is another Mexican war relic. It is a Texas saber, broken in a fight at Alamo. This beaded purse was given by Brigham Young to a farmer at Nauvoo, Ill., in 1846. The farmer's daughter brought it here when she moved to Chicago, and sold it for enough to buy bread for her children."—Chicago Herald.

Attention is called to our very desirable stock of sun umbrellas.

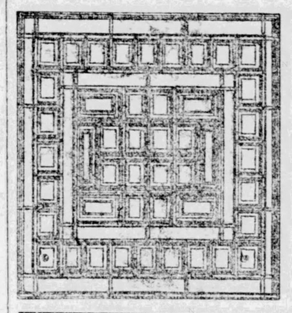
LAMSON BROTHERS.

On her late tour through southern France, Italy and Dalmatia, the ex-Empress Eugenie, the widow of Napoleon III., stopped in a small town just at the time when the census was being taken, and was compelled to fill out a census blank. This is the way she gave an account of her personality: "Marie Eugenie, countess of Pierrefond, sixty-four years of age, born in Grenada, Spain; naturalized in France; a widow; a traveler.

EVERY ARTICLE GOES At Actual Cost! DURING OUR Alteration Sale!

The Carpenters are losing no time--the proposed alterations are taking shape and until completed the Alteration Sale will continue to offer you anything you might desire out of our 33 well assorted departments at cost price. Choice assortments of Parasols, Wash Dress Goods, White Goods, Laces, &c., for your inspection. Carpets, Draperies and Lace Curtains included.

Buy of Us And Save Money. NEUHAUSEL BRO'S

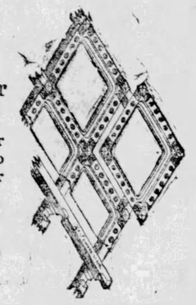


Steel Ceiling!

Ask your Architect to specify the Kinnear Ceiling. It will not Crack or Fall Off.

We can furnish it in various designs. Our prices are made low so that you can afford to have it. See Boody House lobby. Write for prices.

THE KINNEAR & GAGER CO. COLUMBUS, OHIO.



DRINK GERMAN COFFEE IT IS THE BEST.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

No Gold Dollars for 75 Cents,

But you can buy a quart bottle pure California Claret at 25 cents, at F. BEHR'S, corner Adams and Huron.

Don't forget to order that pound of coffee your wife told you about this morning at BALLARD & PIERCE'S.

Finest Imported Spanish Port

And Sherrys, French Clarets, Houte Southerner and Brandys, at the lowest prices in the city. F. BEHR, Corner Adams and Huron.

MCGLYNN'S AMBULANCE SERVICE.

McGynn's ambulance service is now the finest and most complete in the state. He has gone to a great deal of expense to arrange all details of the service so that it is on an equal with the largest cities in the country. The best horses and most careful drivers and attendants to be found are connected with the service. Those in charge are familiar with every portion of the city, and a telephone message will bring the ambulance to where it is needed in the shortest possible time. The office is centrally located so that the ambulance can reach all portions of the city in a few minutes. Phone 1035 or call at 422 Summit street.

This ambulance is the only one located on this side of the river and in the central part of the city, 442 Summit street, hence